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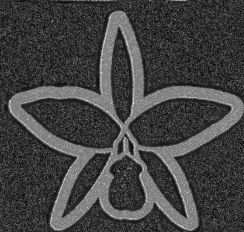
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From the Editor's Desk

The Orchid Societies Council of Victoria (OSCOV) has staged the OSCOV Melbourne Orchid Spectacular every year since 1992. The OSCOV Show now claims the title as the largest annual Orchid Show in the Southern Hemisphere. In this issue OSCOV President Michael Coker gives a pictorial overview of the show, highlighting not only the plants, but also the number of other related promotional activities. It's a show not to be missed!

Keith Ryan has been growing orchids for over half a century. He is a Life Member and for decades been an integral part of the Parramatta and District Orchid Society in New South Wales. He is a Past President and currently Treasurer and a member of the Committee. He has received many awards, prizes and Grand Championships for his outstanding orchids that are meticulously grown. His main passion these days is for Softcane Dendrobiums, of which he has amassed a most impressive quality collection. Keith also does his own hybridising and already has achieved some wonderful results. He has also taken an interest (as have many orchid growers of late) in growing Clivias. I told him a while back, that they take about five years from seed to blooming. He said, that's fine... I might try a few seeds. Well Keith bloomed these outstanding plants in three years! In this issue Keith Ryan shares his techniques in growing and flowering Softcane Dendrobiums.

I have done some detective work on an orchid seen around collections and shows and even been awarded as *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata*. This is a wonderful form originating from southern Brazil and is very easy to grow. The variation is amazing and I found researching the history of this plant very interesting.

It is with sadness that I convey the recent passing of three very different Australian orchid enthusiasts who made their own significant contributions to orchid breeding in Australia.

Dennis Diehm was the frontman for Dendi Orchids at Griffith NSW. He specialised in compact award-quality *Cattleya* alliance hybrids and was one of the innovators of what became known as "big-lip" *Phalaenopsis*. Dennis was well known for his colourful and outstanding tabletop displays. He clearly had the flair for putting them together.

Issy Klein was very active in the formation of OSCOV and in 2000 was awarded the OSCOV Distinguished Service Award. He was also an active orchid hybridiser and registered many new *Disa* and Australian Native *Dendrobium* hybrids. *Dendrobium* Jonathan's Glory was one of his most notable and innovative hybrids.

Neville Roper was synonymous with new *Sarcochilus* hybrids, and was one of the first to consistently produce the pure red flowers it seemed everyone was after. Neville later developed the first blush and yellow hybrids with filled in flowers. He received many AOC awards for his plants.

Remember you can subscribe, renew or extend your subscriptions to the *Australian Orchid Review* on our secure website at www.australianorchidreview.com.au. You can also visit our page on Facebook. ■



David Banks
Australian Orchid Review
david@hillsdistrictorchids.com



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Cover Shot

Dendrobium Pink Doll 'Elegance'

– one of the show-winning Softcane Dendrobiums from the collection of master grower Keith Ryan. See his informative cultural article in this issue.
(Photo: David Banks)



OSCOV Show Report 2015

Text and photos by Michael J. Coker

The Orchid Societies Council of Victoria (OSCOV) has staged the OSCOV Melbourne Orchid Spectacular every year since 1992. The Show was staged for its first two years at Holmesglen TAFE (the first of those in conjunction with an orchid conference), and it then moved to Collectors Corner and Garden World where it was staged for the next 16 years. In 2009, in seeking a larger venue, it moved to Springers Leisure Centre in Keysborough, and in 2014, due to a number of issues including cost and logistical concerns, a new home was found at KCC Park, the Victorian State Dog Centre in the suburb of Skye, between Frankston and Cranbourne, Victoria.

The OSCOV Show has grown in leaps and bounds since its inception and now claims the title as the largest annual Orchid Show in the Southern Hemisphere.

In 2015 – the OSCOV Show boasted 25 orchid displays set up by Orchid Clubs and Commercial vendors, 22 sales booths from orchid and other vendors, a large photographic and art competition, and a substantial presentation/demonstration area.

The Boxhall Pavilion at KCC Park is enormous – the total area of the OSCOV Show is approximately 100 metres x 40 metres, and all of that 4,000 m² is appropriately utilised. There is plenty of space for the 60 or so displays, and ample space for patrons to move about without bumping into fellow orchid enthusiasts, or having people continually walk in front of the many public photographers who attend.

In 2015 the range of displays was the largest ever. We had 18 OSCOV Member Societies, the Victorian Orchid Club and the Dandenong & District Orchid Society, each stage displays.



There were specialist displays from the Orchid Species Society of Victoria, the Cymbidium Society of Victoria and the Australasian Native Orchid Society, as well as commercial vendors including Devon Meadows Orchids, Castle Creek Orchids, The Hanging Garden and Botanic Ridge Orchids.

We estimate that there were over 180 exhibitors and approximately 2,000 plants on display at the 2015 OSCOV Show. The event had TV coverage (Vasili's Garden) and many radio stations also provided coverage.

The range of vendors reflected previous years, with specialist *Cymbidium* growers, Australian Native Orchid growers and *Cattleya* growers, alongside nurseries specialising in Orchid species, the *Zygopetalum* alliance, *Paphiopedilum*s and many other orchid genera. There were also vendors selling Shade Houses, orchid hormones and a variety of orchid seedlings and mericlones in flasks, as well as orchid pots, hangers, labels and associated paraphernalia. For the first year – OSCOV itself offered Orchid bark for sale in a variety of grades, as well as Sphagnum moss, and coir as potting media.

In the centre of the Pavilion – we staged 11 specialist presentations on the hour, almost every hour from 10am to

3pm, on a variety of topics, from breaking-up *Cymbidium*s, Mounting Orchids, Care of *Phalaenopsis* Indoors, Repotting *Masdevallias* and Deflasking Orchids. These presentations were extremely well attended with between 50-60 people glued to every word from the Orchid experts sharing their knowledge and wisdom.

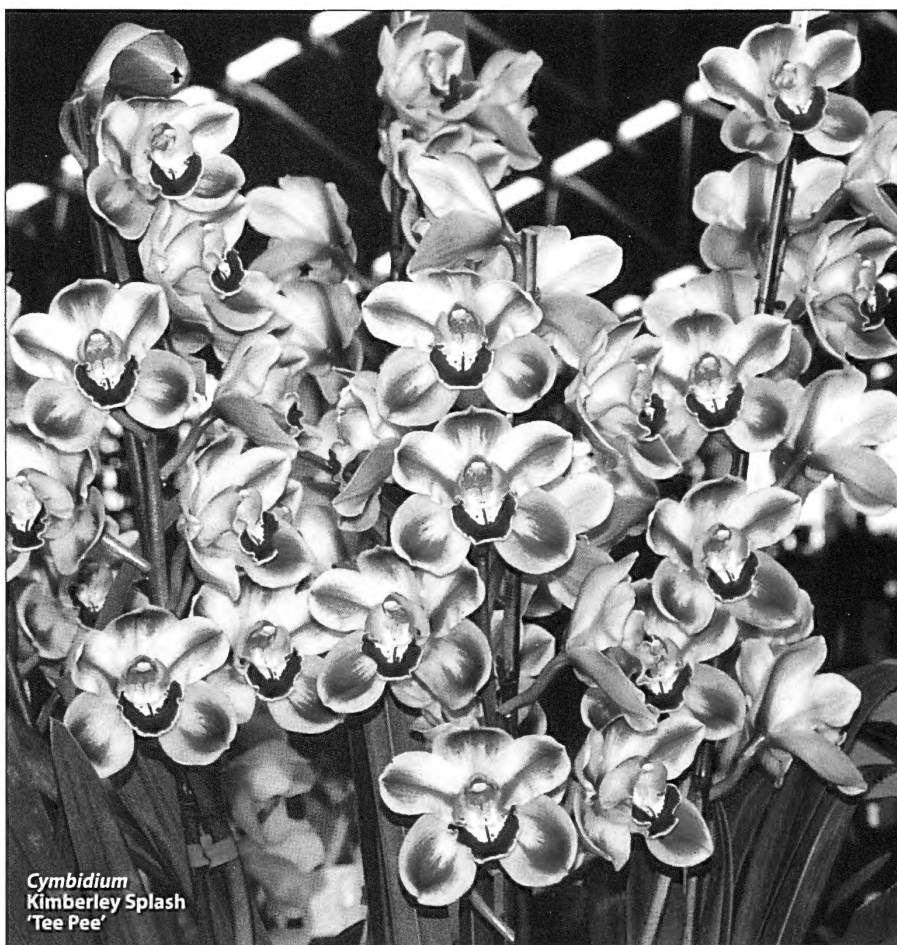
The Orchids themselves were magnificent. The **Champion Orchid of the Show** was *Cymbidium Drouin Masterpiece 'Kaleidoscope'* grown by Andy Tran, and the **Reserve Champion Orchid of the Show** was *Dendrobium Essie Banks* grown by Colin & Karen Gillespie. Other Champions included Champion *Paphiopedilum* Hybrid (*Paphiopedilum* *Fanaticum* grown by Michael Coker), Champion Species (*Chysis bractescens* grown by Bob Turmine) and Champion *Masdevallia* Hybrid (*Masdevallia* *Rein Touch 'Tangerine Tower'* grown by Marita Anderson & Chris Waterman). The President's Choice Award was won by Michael & Bernadette Matthews with a spectacular specimen of *Aerangis luteoalba* var. *rhodosticta*. There was also a lovely specimen of *Dendrobium uncatum* grown by Dieter Weise. *Dendrobium speciosum* subsp. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon' won Champion Australian Native Species for Murray Harding & Di Lester.

Other exhibits of note included the Champion Large Flowered Cymbidium (which was also Champion Seedling) *Cymbidium* (Hypno Beauty x Pepper Blaze) (grown by Terry Poulton), Champion Any Other Hybrid was *Lycaste* Wyong 'Powder Puff' (grown by Michael Coker), Champion Any Other Orchid by a Commercial Grower was *Masdevallia* Stripe King 'Beenak' (grown by Mt Beenak Orchids) and Champion Laeliinae by a Commercial Grower was *Cattleya* Dal's Choice 'Castle Bend' (grown by Castle Creek Orchids).

The Champion Display of the Show was created by Yarra Valley Orchid Society, and the Reserve Champion Display of the Show was staged by North East Melbourne Orchid Society. There were 212 classes in the Show, and the judging on Thursday 27th August proceeded flawlessly. The OSCOV Panel also granted 13 awards of quality, culture & botanical merit – the most in recent years.



Cymbidium
(Hypno Beauty x
Pepper Blaze)



Cymbidium
Kimberley Splash
'Tee Pee'

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One of the highlights of the weekend was the staging of the annual OSCOV Dinner on the Saturday night. At this dinner the OSCOV Victorian Orchids of the Year prizes are presented. There are 17 categories in the OSCOV Victorian Orchids of the Year – and each winner is presented with a framed picture of the winning plant with a mounted OSCOV medallion. Most of the categories are sponsored by an OSCOV Member Society. In conjunction with the dinner we also conducted our annual auction of plants and orchid products that are donated by Vendors at the Show. Our Patron, Julian Coker, was again the auctioneer, and it was a hilarious event enjoyed by all in attendance.

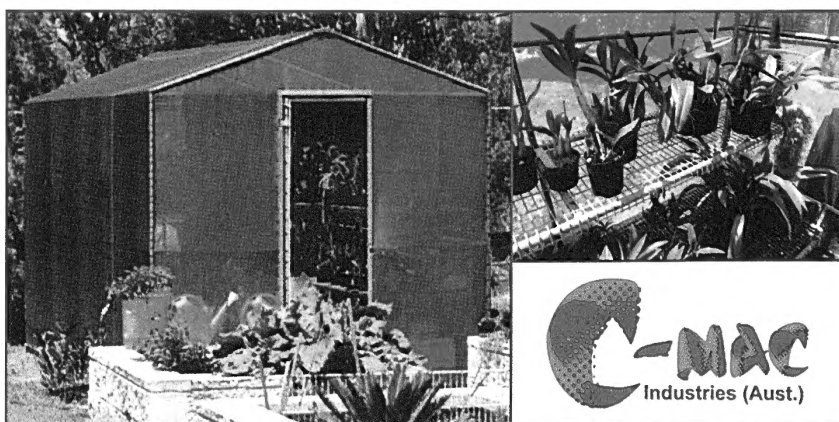
The dates for the OSCOV Show in 2016 have been set already – they are 26, 27 & 28 August 2016. If you are, or may be, in Melbourne at that time, it's the orchid event not to be missed! ■

Michael J. Coker
President
OSCOV

Email: Michael.Coker@norgled.com.au

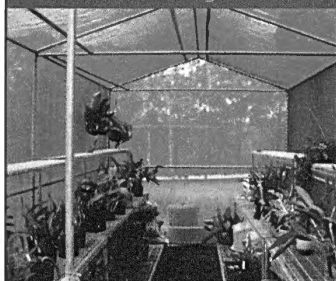


OSCOV Patron Julian Coker with his son and OSCOV President Michael Coker



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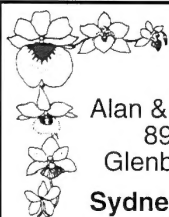


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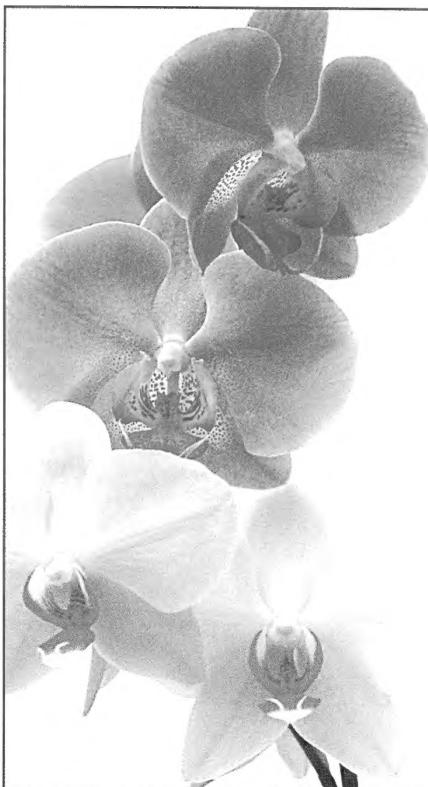
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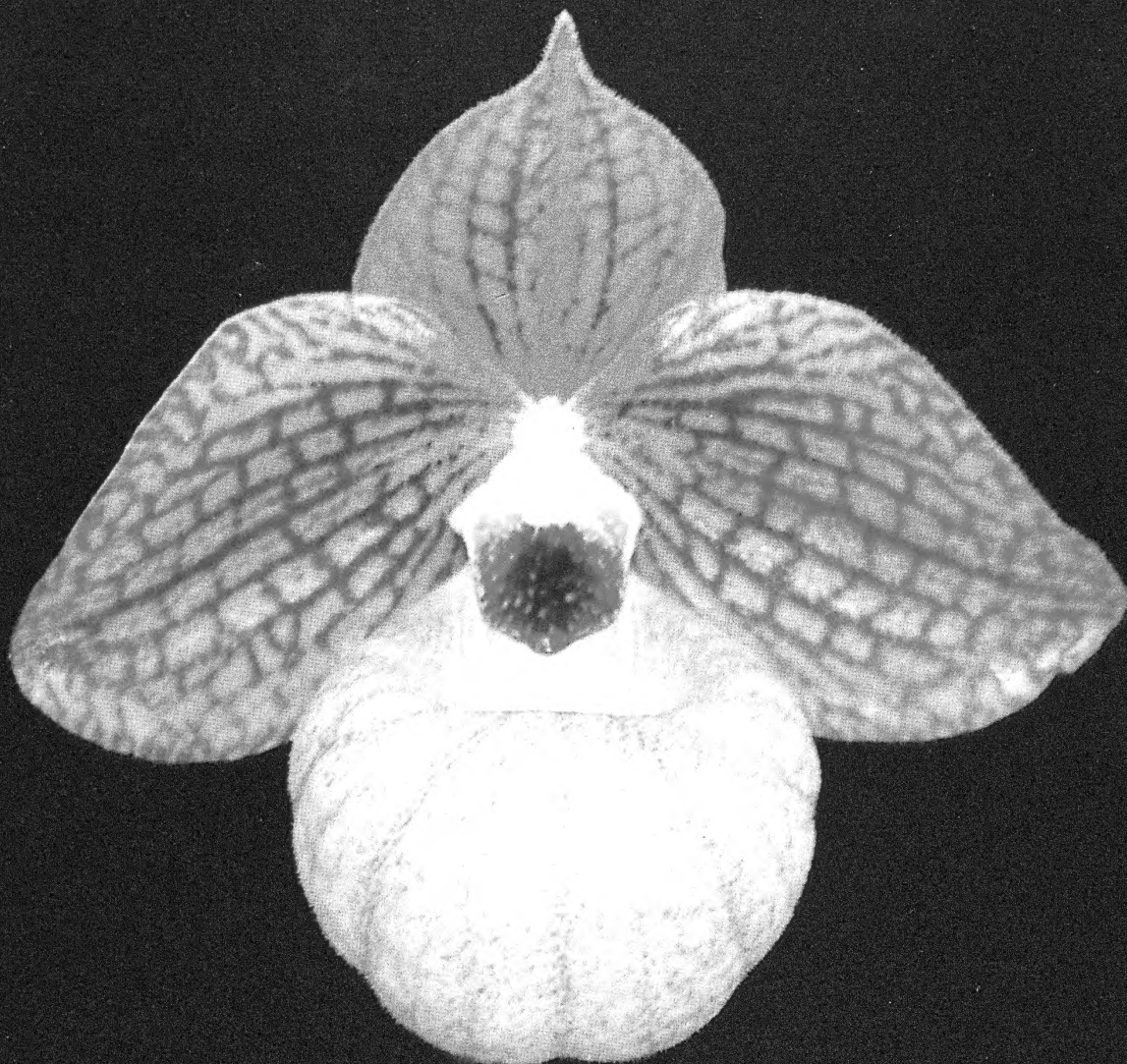
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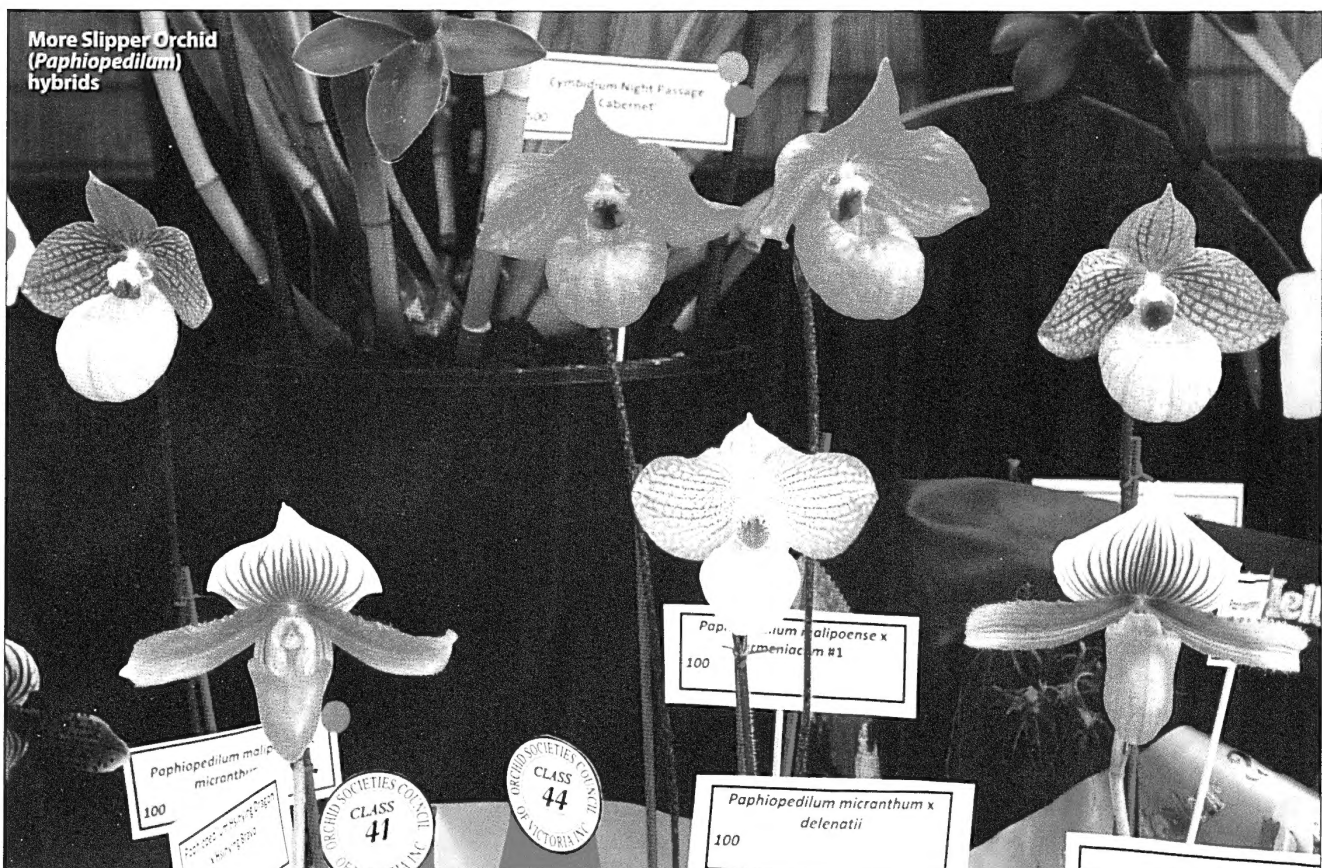
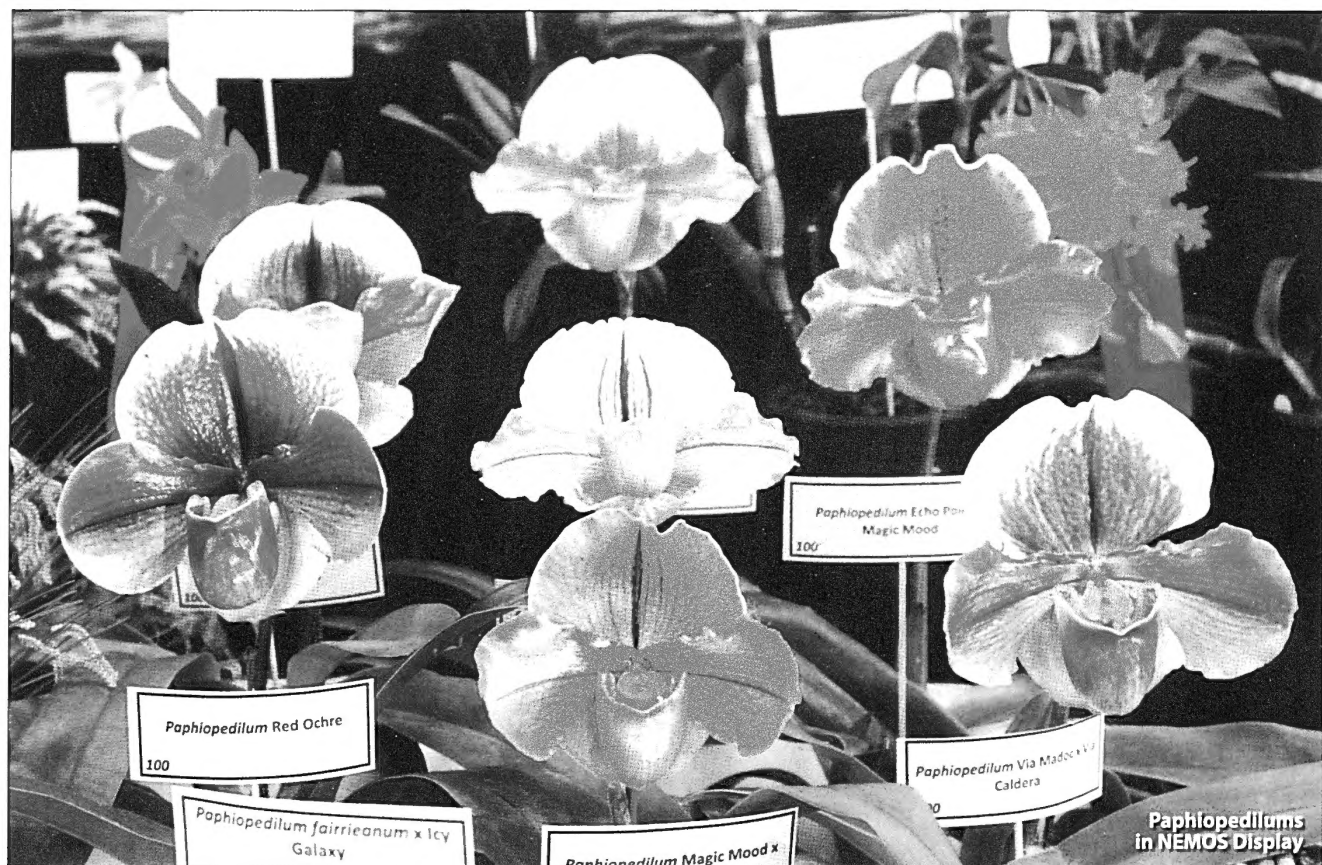
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var. *rhodosticta*



Chysis bractescens



Dendrochilum uncatum



Orchid Species
Society of Victoria

Lycaste
Wyong
'Powder Puff'



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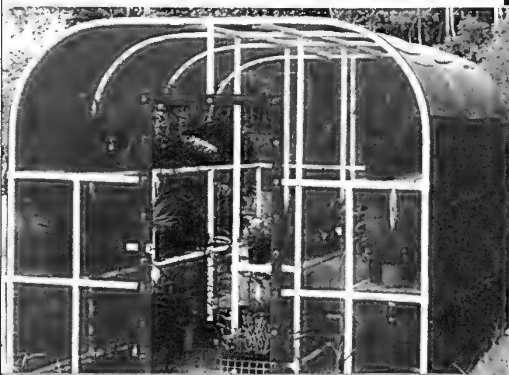
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Dendrobium
Essie Banks

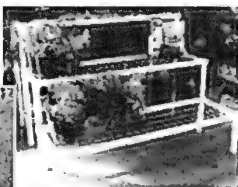
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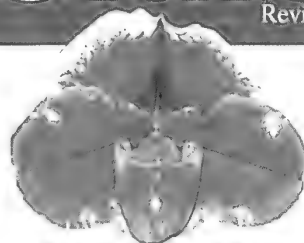
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AOR 005

Melbourne International Orchid Spectacular 2015 - Show Results

	Class Name	1 st	2 nd
1	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Green	Kimberley Valley 'Malibu' R Bavington	(Ovation x Conquest) x Kimberley Valley Templestowe K&H Hang
2	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Yellow	Kimberley Ingot 'Kings Gold' B&D Noble	Intense Gold 'Sunstroke' x Lunakira 'Gleam' J&J Forrest
3	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Brown	Khan Flame 'Tuscany' A Tran	Khan Flame 'Phoenix' G Garrett
4	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Red	Hypno Beauty x Pepper Blaze T Poulton	Spicy Khan x Blazing Fury B&D Noble
5	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Pink	Red Valley x (Wallacia x Red Beauty) T Poulton	Flaming Vulcan 'Cleop' B&A Mentiplay
6	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly White	Kuranulla x Joans Angel 'White Angel' T Poulton	Zen Era 'Elizabeth' D Bradshaw
7	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Pastel or Blush	Kimberley Winter 'Sunbound' R Bavington	Flaming Magic 'Apple Blossum' C&N Cleak
8	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Pure Colour Type	Patsy Bauman x Albryant 'Green Gold' T Poulton	Pharaohs Gold x One Tree Hill G Garrett
9	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any other single Colour	Kalahari Pepper x Luna Fury J&J Forrest	Giant's Causeway M Pearce
10	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any Combination of Colours or Overlaid Colour	Kimberley Splash 'Tee Pee' T Poulton	Kimberley Splash 'Tee Pee' T Poulton
11	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Specimen (min. 4 inflorescences)	Valley Splash 'Tee Pee' T Poulton	Sylvan Star x (Luna Flame x Blazing Fury) B&K Purcell
12	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Seedling Flowering for the First Time	Hypno Beauty x Pepper Blaze T Poulton	Ovation x Conquesto x Kimberley Valley A Tran
13	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Green	Cym. Masquerade x Amesbury T Poulton	Cym. Gentle Touch 'Bon Bon' R Bavington
14	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Yellow	Mimi Angel N Reyne	One Tree Hill 'Solstice Gold' A&N Cockram
15	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Brown	Drouin Masterpiece J Foster-Johnson	Last Tango x Doris J Lae
16	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Red	Ruby Valley 'Box of Chocolates' M Smythe & R Dalton	Rap Dancer 'Red Delight' B&A Kells
17	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Pink	Akebono x Kulnura T Poulton	Jess Winter 'Kimberley' B&D Noble
18	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly White	Artistic Impression 'Waterfall' F&H Formica	Early Alice x Hungarian Rhapsody G Blake
19	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Pastel or Blush	Elegant Suzie x Minniken T Poulton	Sleeping Sarah x Anna Szabo E Kettle
20	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Pure Colour Type	Blazing Dream 'Tee Pee' T Poulton	Blazing Dream 'Tee Pee' C&N Cleak
21	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any other Single Colour	Drouin Masterpiece 'Renae' G Young	Stone Free 'Lachie' G&S Hein
22	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any Combination of Colours or Overlaid Colour	Drouin Masterpiece 'Kaleidoscope' A Tran	Willunga Royal 'Orange Delight' H&M Morren
23	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Specimen (min. 5 inflorescences)	Drouin Masterpiece 'Kaleidoscope' A Tran	Blazing Dream 'Tee Pee' T Poulton
24	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Seedling Flowering for the First Time	Akabono x Kulnura Ruby T Poulton	
25	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Green	Templestow Opel 'Heart on Fire' A Tran	Sunshine Falls 'Butterball' T Liston & B Wilkinson
26	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Yellow	Jacqueline Dyston 'Winter Show' S&S Lae	Geriant x Borough Green K Stewart
27	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Brown	Warrinya Winter 'National Show' B&A Kells	Willunga x floribundum E&M Newhouse
28	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Red	pumilum x Jessie Blackiston T Poulton	pumilum x Jessie Blackiston J&J Forrest
29	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Pink	Mini Jess 'Tootsie' B&K Purcell	Baby Pink B&M Hogan
30	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly White	Ice on Fire 'Nikietta' A&M Goode	My Sweet Amy A Tran
31	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Pastel or Blush	New Generation A&J Leamon	My Sweet 'Amy' P Grech
32	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Pure Colour Type	Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascade #1' E Kettle	Sarah Jean 'Jennifer' V&A Helbig
33	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any other single Colour	Paradisla 'Tango' Pink Spot E Kettle	Paradisla 'Tango' E Kettle
34	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any Combination of Colours or Overlaid Colour	Sarah Doon 'Paradisla' B&K Purcell	Ann Grieve '105' G Young
35	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Specimen (min. 6 inflorescences)	New Generation 'Spica' A&J Leamon	Artistic Impression x Minnekin B&K Purcell
36	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Seedling Flowering for the First Time	Paradisla Tango E Kettle	Devon Parish x Last Tango E Kettle
37	Paphiopedilum Red Exhibition Type - Hybrid	Charles Girl C Trainor	Amanda Pauline N Gray
38	Paphiopedilum Predominantly Spotted Exhibition Type - Hybrid	Inyuyama City 'Gowrie' M&B Larkin	New Foundation N Gray
39	Paphiopedilum Any Other Colour or Combination Exhibition Type - Hybrid	Santa Maguerita J&D Sharrom	Global Passport x Magic Mood M Coker
40	Paphiopedilum Maudiae Type - Hybrid	P. Hysing Citron x Hisinying Makajun J Skews	Hisinying Dragon x Hisinying Emma M Coker
41	Paphiopedilum Novelty Hybrid - Single-flowered	Fanaticum "#1" M Coker	Fanaticum "#2" M Coker
42	Paphiopedilum Novelty Hybrid - Multi-flowered	Gold Dollar x Verde Oro V&A Helbig	Henrietta Fujiwara M Coker
43	Paphiopedilum Specimen - minimum 5 flowers - Species or Hybrid	insigne 'Bryan's Delight' B Nitz	venustum P Churchus
44	Paphiopedilum Seedling Flowering for the First Time - Species or Hybrid	malipoense x micranthum #1 M Coker	malipoense x micranthum #2 M Coker
45	Large Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (130mm and over) Mauve/Purple/Pink	Dal's Dream 'lolloz' A Gardiner	intermedia x Talda Swan J Richards
46	Large Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (130mm and over) Predominantly White	C. Island Charm x Lyn Spencer J Richards	C. Pastoral J Richards
47	Large Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (130mm and over)	Blc. Dal's Horizon x Burdekin Bells M&B Larkin	C. Margaret Degenhart 'Saturn' D Oliver
49	Intermediate Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (70mm-130mm) Mauve/Purple/Pink	C. Albert Hollingworth x Keith Roth J Richards	C. Dendi's Storm J Richards
50	Intermediate Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (70mm-130mm)	Pot. Glorious May 'H&R' D Oliver	
51	Miniature Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (less than 70mm) Mauve/Purple/Pink	C. Jillian Lee M Coker	Lc. Love Castle 'KK' D Oliver
52	Miniature Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (less than 70mm)	Slc Mango Spice P Churchus	Dal's Page D&A Weise

Melbourne International Orchid Spectacular 2015 - Show Results (cont...)

	Class Name	1 st	2 nd
53	Intermediate Cluster Laeliinae Hybrid (70mm and larger) Any Colour	Slc. (Kawai Starbright x Cinedrasiki) D Oliver	
54	Miniature Cluster Laeliinae Hybrid (less than 70mm) Any Colour	Bardesdrum Narboh Pixy M Coker	Chocolate Drop x Jalada B Mason
56	Non Classic Shaped Hybrid (other than cluster)	Pot. Glorious May 'H&R' D Oliver	
57	Laeliinae Seedling Flowering First Time	C. Trick or Treat x <i>aurantiaca</i> M Coker	
58	Vandaceous Any Colour - Large Flowered (over 60mm across)	V. Pakchung Blue 'Giant Blue' S&S Lae	V. Pachara Delight 'Blue' B Proctor
61	Gomesa Type Oncidiinae Hybrid - Any Colour or Combination of Colours	Onc. Sweet Sugar 'Compact' D Zontanos	Onc. Gower Ramsey G&S Hein
62	Brassia Type Oncidiinae Hybrid - Any Colour or Combination of Colours	Miltassia Royal Robe T&A Elshout	
63	Exhibition Type Oncidiinae Hybrid - Any Colour or Combination of Colours	Onc. Bellbird x Nicherie Dumprung D&A Weise	Onc. Mem. Kendrick Williams D&A Weise
64	Any Other Oncidiinae - Large Flowered	Odcdm. Ibers 'Gold Dragon' D Oliver	Odc. Tiger Barb 'Royal' D&A Weise
65	Any Other Oncidiinae - Intermediate Flowered	Onc. Wildcat 'Bobcat' M Coker	Onc. Midnight Miracle 'Massai' J&B Welsh
66	Any Other Oncidiinae - Miniature Flowered	Onc. Twinkle 'Red Fantasy' H&T Truong	Onc. Twinkle 'Fragrant Fantasy' B Nitz
67	Oncidiinae Seedling flowering for the First Time - Species or Hybrid	Onc. Dark Sun x Dark Sun M&B Larkin	
68	Lycaste Alliance - Hybrid Any Colour or Combination	Lyc Wyong 'Powder Puff' M Coker	Lyc. Macama 'Wantirna' D&A Weise
69	Phalaenopsis Hybrid Phal. amabilis type - Predominantly White	Phal. Brother Girl B&C Shaddock	Dpts Sogo Gotris J&E Nadjmeljkuti
70	Phalaenopsis Hybrid Phal. amabilis type - Predominantly Pink	Purple Blush J Portelli	Mt Lin x (Mt Beauty x Happy Valentine) J Skews
72	Phalaenopsis Hybrid Phal. amabilis type - Any other Colour or Combination	Ox Prince B&C Shaddock	Dtps Juihbao Victoria x Chian Xen Manimao B&P Turmine
73	Phalaenopsis Hybrid Phal. Other than amabilis type	Taipei Gold x Brother Nugget J&E Nadjmeljkuti	Golden Penker x Dendi Cassandra B&P Turmine
74	Softcane Dendrobium Hybrid - Any Colour or Combination	While softcane M&P Dawkins	
75	Any Other Dendrobium Hybrid - Any Colour or Combination	Mousmee E&M Newhouse	Andre Millar x Shirashi R McInnes
76	Zygopetalum Alliance Hybrid - Any Colour or Combination	Artur Elle 'Essendon' G&S Hein	Titanic D Gibson
77	Masdevallia Hybrid - Predominantly Pink	Partizan 'Elegant Rose' N&F Allison	Partizan 'Elegant Rose' J Haniver
78	Masdevallia Hybrid - Predominantly Yellow/Orange	Masd. Orinoco 'Sunset' M Pearce	King of Kings - Dane Hill - C Waterman & M Anderson
79	Masdevallia Hybrid - Predominantly Red/Brown	Rein Wine - Cabernet - C Waterman & M Anderson	Hearlight - Crown Victor C Waterman & M Anderson
80	Masdevallia Hybrid - Predominantly Patterned	Rein Touch - Tangerine Tower - C Waterman & M Anderson	Midas Touch - Crown Vista - C Waterman & M Anderson
81	Masdevallia Hybrid - Any other Colour or Combination	Rubicon Flares K Balogh	Alpha Sunrise C Waterman & M Anderson
83	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - Pink/Red	Jonathon's Glory W Mastin	Cheryl's Glory C Pegg
84	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - White	Hamilton Vicki P Grech	Delicatum 'Alba' J&E Nadjmeljkuti
85	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - Yellow	Essie Banks 'Goldie' P Grech	Avril's Gold B&A Mentiplay
86	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - Any Combination of Colours	Jayden 'Sheen' B&B Khan	Victorian Bride 'Alpha' M&P Dawkins
87	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - Terete type	Tania J Dunn	<i>dolicophyllum</i> x <i>striatum</i> J Dunn
88	Australian Native Hybrid Sarcophilus	Fitzhart x Velvet L&P Williams	
90	Australian Native Hybrid Terrestrial	<i>Caladenia longicauda</i> x <i>decora</i> B&M Thomas	
91	Australian Native Specimen - Hybrid	Den. Tania J Dunn	Den. Victoria Bride M&P Dawkins
92	Australian Native Species - Dendrobium (Terete)	<i>fairfaxii</i> J&D Sharrom	<i>teretifolium</i> R Coppin
93	Australian Native Species - Dendrobium (Other than Terete)	<i>speciosum</i> subsp. <i>curvicaule</i> 'Daylight Moon' M Harding & D Lester	<i>speciosum</i> subsp. <i>curvicaule</i> N&F Allison
94	Australian Native Species - Sarcophilus	<i>falcatus</i> J&E Krens	<i>falcatus</i> J Laurent
96	Australian Native Species - Terrestrial	<i>Pterostylis concinna</i> J&L Karbownik	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i> J&L Karbownik
97	Australian Native Specimen - Species	Den. <i>teretifolium</i> R Coppin	Den. <i>speciosum</i> subsp. <i>curvicaule</i> N&F Allison
98	Australian Native Seedling - Flowering First time - Species or Hybrid	Den. Tyabb x Desert Rose P Grech	Den. Donovan x (Gillieston x Gem x Delicate Ellen) C Waterman & M Anderson
99	Species Cymbidium (Any size)	<i>hookerianum</i> 'Drouin' N&F Allison	<i>hookerianum</i> W Mastin
100	Species Paphiopedilum - insigne	<i>insigne</i> R James	<i>insigne</i> B Nitz
101	Species Paphiopedilum - other	<i>venustum</i> 'Astrid' D&A Weise	<i>sukhakulii</i> B&C Shaddock
102	Species Laeliinae	<i>Cattleya coccinea</i> M,A&Z Simonetti	<i>Cattleya amethystoglossa</i> M,A&Z Simonetti
103	Species Oncidiinae	<i>Oncidium luteo-purpureum</i> D&A Weise	<i>Zelenkoa onusta</i> M&B Larkin
104	Species Dendrobium - (Excluding Aust. Natives)	<i>forbesii</i> P T Nguyen	<i>harveyanum</i> M Coker
105	Species Zygopetalum Alliance	<i>mackayi</i> J Kilgour	<i>triste</i> W Elliot
106	Species Masdevallia	<i>coccinea alba</i> D&A Weise	<i>polysticta</i> C Waterman & M Anderson
107	Species Pleurothallidinae (other than Masdevallia)	<i>Stelis immersa</i> D&A Weise	<i>Restrepia sanguinea</i> D&A Weise
108	Species Dendrochilum	<i>uncatum</i> D&A Weise	<i>glumaceum</i> D&A Weise
109	Species Coeloglyne	<i>lawrenceana</i> M,A&Z Simonetti	
110	Species The Americas - (Not listed above)	<i>Chysis bracteescens</i> B&P Turmine	<i>Lycaste lasioglossa</i> D&A Weise
111	Species Asia - (Not listed above)	<i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i> C Welk	<i>Pleione formosana</i> C Welk
112	Species Other	<i>Aerangis rhodosticta</i> M&B Matthews	<i>Serapias lingua</i> D Visser
113	Species Miniature Growing and Flowering Specimen	<i>Aerangis rhodosticta</i> M&B Matthews	<i>Dinema polybulbon</i> J Skews
115	Any Other Seedling - Flowering for the First Time	Phal. Mount Lip x (Mt Beauty x Happy Valentine) #4 J Skews	Den. [(<i>linguiforme</i> x <i>pugioniforme</i>) x <i>dolicophyllum</i>] x <i>teretifolium</i> J Dunn

Melbourne International Orchid Spectacular 2015 - Show Results (cont...)

	Class/Name	1st	2nd
116	Any Other Hybrid - Not Scheduled Previously	Dracula Vampire Strip C Waterman & M Anderson	<i>Coelogyne Colmannii</i> T Slater
118	Any other Specimen - Not listed previously	C. Chocolate Drop x Jalapa D Oliver	Masd. Copper Angel 'Orange Sunset' J Haniver
119	Group of Three Different Genera - Species and/or Hybrid	M Coker	M.A&Z Simonetti
120	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Green	Green with Envy x Mem. Bert Cussak Devon Meadows Orchids	Kimberley Winter x Kimberley Valley Devon Meadows Orchids
121	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Yellow	Intense Gold x Lunar Advent Devon Meadows Orchids	Glowing Embers 'Devon' Devon Meadows Orchids
122	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Brown	Booborowie x Val Wright Peninsula Orchids	
123	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Red	Lunar Blaze 'Lisa' Devon Meadows Orchids	Kirby Lesh x Regal Flame #1 Devon Meadows Orchids
124	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Pink	Kirby Lesh x Regal Flame Devon Meadows Orchids	Kirby Lesh x Regal Flame #2 Devon Meadows Orchids
127	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any other single Colour	Kalahari Pepper 'Karen' Devon Meadows Orchids	Coraki Gold x Yowie Pepper Devon Meadows Orchids
128	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Pure Colour Type	Lunakira x Pure Envy Devon Meadows Orchids	Loch Watten x Kulnura Snow Devon Meadows Orchids
129*	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any Combination of Colours or Overlaid Colour	Kalbeeba Kina x Mem. Dean Roesler David Wain Orchids	Stargate Stunner Mt Beenak Orchids
130	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Specimen (min. 4 inflorescences)	Glowing embers 'Devon' Devon Meadows Orchids	Kalbeeba King x Mem. Dean Roesler David Wain Orchids
131	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Seedling Flowering for the First Time	Kirby Lesh x Regal Flame #2 Devon Meadows Orchids	Intense Gold x Lunar Advent Devon Meadows Orchids
135	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Predominantly Red	O'Beaston 'Brownie' David Wain Orchids	
141	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Any Combination of Colours or Overlaid Colour	Louie's Pride 'Smiley' David Wain Orchids	Drouin Masterpiece Peninsula Orchids
143	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid Seedling Flowering for the First Time	O'Beaston 'Brownie' David Wain Orchids	Louie's Pride 'Smiley' David Wain Orchids
159	Large Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (130mm and over) Mauve/Purple/Pink	Lc. Maris Song x Blc. Sylvia Fry Kimberley Orchids	
161	Intermediate Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (70mm-130mm) Yellow/Orange/Red/Brown	Dal's Choice x Rsc. Burdekin Dowry Castle Creek Orchids	
162	Intermediate Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (70mm-130mm) Mauve/Purple/Pink	Dal's Choice 'Castle Bend' Castle Creek Orchids	Dal's Magic 'Andrew' Castle Creek Orchids
164	Miniature Exhibition Laeliinae Hybrid (less than 70mm) Any Colour or Combination	Dal's Strike 'Castle Creek' Castle Creek Orchids	Jet Force No 1 Castle Creek Orchids
169	Exhibition Shape Oncidiinae - Any Single Colour or Combination of Colours	Onc. Aviator 'Bold Pink' Mt Beenak Orchids	
170	Any Other Oncidiinae Hybrid - Large Flowered	Onc. Golden Girl x Murray River Mt Beenak Orchids	Masd. Dark Sun 'Mars' Mt Beenak Orchids
171	Any Other Oncidiinae Hybrid - Intermediate Flowered	Oda. Phoenix March x Ardentissimum Mt Beenak Orchids	
174	Lycaste Alliance - Hybrid Any Colour or Combination	Lyc. Wyong 'Rouge' Atlantis Orchids	
179	Masdevallia Hybrid - Single Colour or Combination	Masd. Machu Pichu Mt Beenak Orchids	Dark Sun 'Mars' Mt Beenak Orchids
180	Masdevallia Hybrid - Striped	Masd. Stripe King 'Beenak' Mt Beenak Orchids	Masd. Super Nova Mt Beenak Orchids
181	Masdevallia Seedling - Flowering First time - Species or Hybrid	Masd. Super Nova Mt Beenak Orchids	Masd. Ada's Delight 'Funky Leopard' Mt Beenak Orchids
182	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - Pink/Red	Touch of Class 'Greylyn' Botanic Ridge Orchids	Touch of Class 'Heavy Handed' Botanic Ridge Orchids
183	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - White	Coolart Sunset 'Morning Mist' The Hanging Garden	Delicatum The Hanging Garden
184	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - Yellow	Robbie McInnes 'Starlight' The Hanging Garden	Ivory Babylon The Hanging Garden
185	Australian Native Dendrobium Hybrid - Any Combination of Colours	Rainbow Surprise x Babylon Surprise The Hanging Garden	Coolart Sunset x Tequila Sunrise Botanic Ridge Orchids
186	Australian Native Species - Other Dendrobium	<i>aemulum</i> 'Lemon Lovely' The Hanging Garden	<i>aemulum</i> 'Shapely' The Hanging Garden
187	Australian Native Specimen - Species or Hybrid	Den. Ivory Babylon The Hanging Garden	Den. Robbie McInnes The Hanging Garden
188	Australian Native Seedling - Flowering First time - Species or Hybrid	Botanic Sparkler 'Greylyn' Botanic Ridge Orchids	Hamilton x Glamour x Kayla The Hanging Garden
189	Australian Native Species - Any Genus	<i>Den. gracilicaule</i> Dainty The Hanging Garden	<i>Pterostylis curta</i> The Hanging Garden
197	Any Seedling - Flowering for the First Time - (Not listed above)	C. Dal's Choice x Rc. Burdekin Donny Castle Creek Orchids	Den. (<i>dolichophyllum</i> x <i>pugioniforme</i>) x Australian Sunbless Botanic Ridge Orchids
200	Large Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid	Lancashire Khan x David Wain x Rhubarb Pie R Burcheri	
201	Medium Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid	Valley Vibrant x Valley Butterfly R Burcheri	Last Tango x Davis J Lae
202	Small Cymbidium Flower - Hybrid	Orkney 'Pink Heather' J Lae	Bakers Snow x Ruby Eyes R Burcheri
209	Any Other Hybrid	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Leeanum C Freeman	
211	Masdevallia - Small spotted striped	Takau Candy D&A Weise	Norah Jane C Waterman & M Anderson
212	Paphiopedilum - Vinicolour	Grandmaster x (<i>callosum</i> x Special Effects) M Coker	Hsinying Artist x Macabre Leap M Coker
213	Epidroidiinae (other than Laeliinae)	<i>Brasiliorchis picta</i> H Sayer	<i>Dinema polybulbon</i> 'Erin' J Skews
214	Dendrobium speciosum	<i>Den. speciosum</i> The Hanging Garden	<i>Den. speciosum</i> The Hanging Garden
215	Masdevallia Species	<i>Masd. ignea</i> 'Lava Flow' Mt Beenak Orchids	<i>Masd. ignea</i> 'Strawberry Fantasy' Mt Beenak Orchids
216	Cymbidium - Novelty	Death Wish 'Speckled Spectre' B&K Purcell	Tethy's x <i>tracyanum</i> 'Evergreen' S Hamilton



Dendrobium
(Yuzuki x Beautiful Egg) #1

Growing Softcane Dendrobiums

by Keith Ryan

I have been growing various orchids for well over fifty years. Over the past decade or two I have become increasingly interested in these colourful and wonderful hybrid "Softcane" Dendrobiums. There is an amazing range of colours available today. What I am after are nice compact plants that produce masses of flowers.

Softcane Dendrobiums are quite easy to grow if a few basic needs are given, so I have written a few notes on my cultural methods. These plants have a definite growing and rest cycle with the growing period starting after flowering finishes in the spring, usually around the beginning of November, and continuing right through to the early autumn when the canes

(pseudobulbs) mature and the terminal leaf is produced. Softcane dendrobiums have their origins in Asia and most of the hybrids in cultivation today have been derived from the variable species *Dendrobium nobile*.

Many of my original plants came from Sandy Anderson, who owned Bananacoast Orchids at Coffs Harbour many years ago. One of the best being an outstanding example of *Dendrobium* Pink Doll 'Elegance' that I was able to buy an aerial of when I was on the Committee of the OSNSW over twenty years ago. I have won many Grand Champions and other prizes with this plant. *Dendrobium* Yukidaruma 'King' is a "must-have" in any collection, being such a vigorous grower and such a rewarding and floriferous bloomer. I also obtained plants from Ray Clement (Tinonee Orchid Nursery), David Banks (Hills District Orchids) plus a number of exclusive hybrids bred by Lloyd Woolnough.

Over the past decade or so I have gained much enjoyment from making my own hybrids and growing blocks of seedlings to flowering size. This way I can see the first hand range of variation within a cross (in both shape and colour), and select for the post vigorous plants with superior showbench style flowers. I have been able to bloom a high percentage of seedlings in just under three years ex flask.

Housing

Plants are grown in a shadehouse under between 30-50% grade shadedcloth. Remember this does fade with time and obviously allows more light in. They do enjoy roughly the same light levels as Cymbidiums. In frost free climates they may be attached to suitable trees (that don't shed their bark) in the garden. Seedlings, small plants and young adult plants are grown on weldmesh benches. Ensure they are supported or sitting in trays or larger pots so they don't blow or topple over with wind or by the force of watering. Larger and



Dendrobium
(Yuzuki x Beautiful Egg) #1

specimen plants are hung up, with customised wire hangers obtained from Tinonee Orchid Nursery. In Western Sydney my plants experience brief periods near the frost level on winter mornings and up to the high 40s°C in summer heatwaves. They are very versatile temperature wise.

Repotting

I repot my mature plants into fresh potting medium every two or three years. Depending on the size of the plant, and how many growing points, I will either move them up into the next pot size or divide the plant. I start my repotting in July (when the plants are dormant – so when they start growing they can get their new roots into fresh mix) and try to get it finished by the end of October, when the blooming season is almost finished. Seedlings are moved on every 12 months.

Potting Mix

My potting medium in the past has been medium treated bark mixed with rice hulls plus some styrene foam. I am now growing all of my plants (seedlings to mature adult specimens) in coconut chip (12-18mm) with the addition of some medium grade perlite. On the mature plants I spread about half a teaspoon of “blood and bone”, less for smaller plants. However I believe that Softcane Dendrobiums will grow in almost anything as long as it is free draining yet retains some moisture. Many growers have success in bark-based mixes as well as Cymbidium compost.



Pots

I exclusively use standard full-length black plastic pots, never using squat pots - even for seedlings. Some of my larger specimens are quite happy in 200mm pots. This used to be considered a "no-no", as small, undersized pots were heavily promoted in the day. I found small pots gave smaller plants and small flowers. They never realised their amazing potential. I have found from experience that big pots help grow big plants, that produce big flowers, and lots of them!

Watering

Watering from end of October to February should be daily or at least every second day. On extremely hot days watering at dusk can provide the plants a very welcome cooling down. It is almost impossible to over water Softcane Dendrobiums during their growing cycle! These orchids really enjoy high humidity. From March to early May I reduce the watering to about twice a week or every five days, depending on the weather. From June to September they may get a quick splash (as opposed to a thorough watering) every ten days or so, if we have not had any rain. Being under shade cloth they get watering whenever it rains. However they dry out fairly quickly as they receive plenty of fresh air circulation.

Fertiliser

Softcane Dendrobiums are heavy feeders. After flowering is finished no fertiliser is to be applied until the new growth

has grown to about 50 to 70 mm long. Fertiliser can then be started in November using full strength concentration and carried out right through the summer months finishing at end of February. A so-called low nitrogen fertiliser is used such as Campbells Yellow or Peters Hi K (with calcium) as this helps the plants to grow in a more compact fashion and resulting in better flowering. I do this at full recommended strength, every week. If fertiliser high in nitrogen is used, taller canes will result in poorer and fewer flowers. From March to October, my plants receive no fertiliser. I do not use slow release fertilisers on or in the potting medium, even though many successful growers employ this practice.

Rest Period

Now the rest period that I observe is from early to mid April right through until flowering finishes around October and at this time fertiliser is stopped completely. It has been said that water should be withheld completely during the winter months. I find that I must water at least once a week to keep the compost just moist. As the plants are grown under shade cloth all year round I have no control over rain watering the plants. When the nodes on the older canes start to swell they should be staked to the front of the plant for flower presentation in the spring, and as the flowers start to open this will add greatly to the weight of the cane hence the need for staking. If fertiliser is applied during the rest period the plant will often grow keikis that will not grow roots as the



Dendrobium wardianum

nutrients coming from the fertiliser will be enough to sustain them. These keikis will eventually grow roots and after about 12-18 months can then be removed from the plant and potted up. Softcane Dendrobiums need cool nights during late autumn and winter to initiate flowers. Plants grown in heated glasshouses or in the lowland tropics rarely produce flowers, but loads of keikis instead.

Keikis

Keikis (young new plantlets) will sometimes grow in place of flowers and there are a number of causes for this, the main one is anything that disturbs the root system such as root rot, repotting etc. This may result in the plant growing keikis (at the expense of flowers) and these will quickly grow roots to replace the lost root system. This is the plants mechanism for survival and these should not be removed until the plant re-establishes itself with a root system that can support it.

Another cause of plants growing keikis is too much shade, these plants can take strong sunlight and do better if grown in high light. I have heard of one grower that hangs his softcane on the rotary clothes line in winter for extra light but takes them in as the sun goes down. As previously mentioned, they should be left on the main plant for at least 12 months, and only removed when the youngest leaves have lost their gloss. Preferably this time coincides with the production of new roots and a new growth starting to develop from one of the two main eyes at the base of the pseudobulb.

All orchids require a balance of water, humidity, light and fertiliser for optimum growth. So I hope these few tips and protocols I have learnt and developed over the years assist you in successfully growing and flowering Softcane Dendrobiums. Your collection is not complete without a few of these rewarding, fragrant and long-lasting orchids giving you a splash of colour in late spring. All plants grown by the author and photographed by David Banks unless noted otherwise in the captions.

Keith Ryan

Treasurer & Life Member,

Parramatta & District Orchid Society

Bossley Park, NSW

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Dendrobium findlayanum
& Keith Ryan

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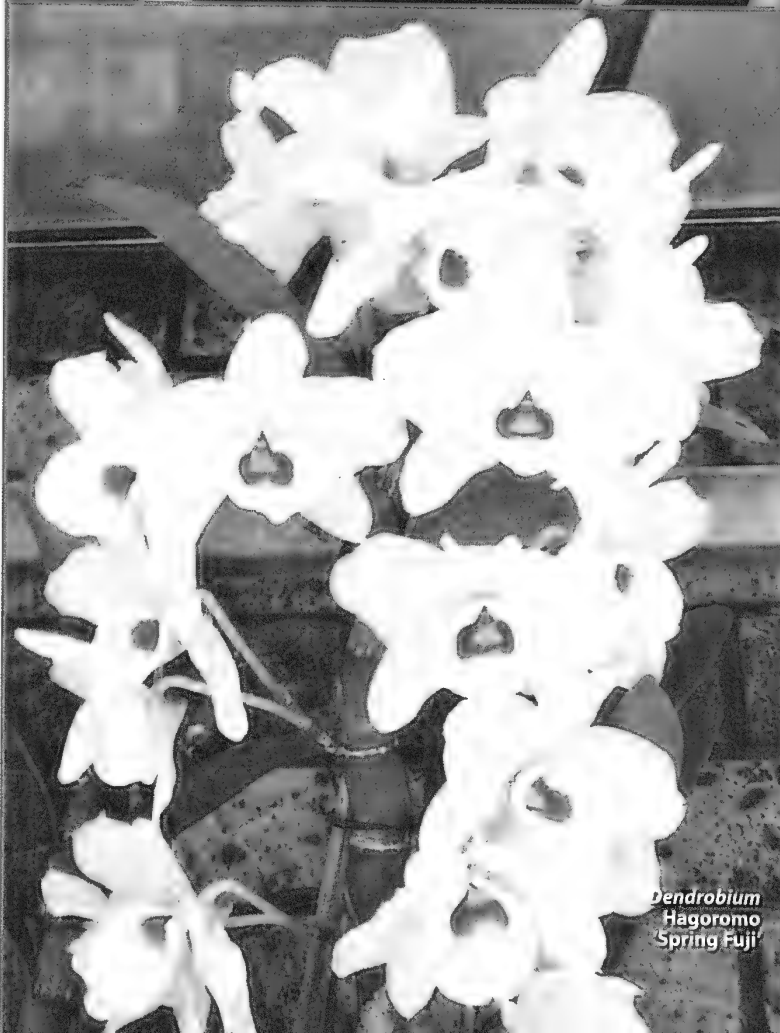


Softcane Dendrobium
seedlings



Some of Keitt's
Softcane Dendrobiums

Dendrobium
Gion
'Pink Lady'



Dendrobium
Hageromo
'Spring Fuji'



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Dendrobium
Sailor Boy
'Pinky'
(plant: Hills District
Orchids)



Dendrobium
Peace
President



Dendrobium
Pink Doll
'Elegance'
(plant:
Hills District
Orchids)

Dendrobium
Yukidaruma
King
(plants: Hills District Orchids)





Keith Ryan
with hanging
Softcane
Dendrobiums



Part of Keith Ryan's
collection of
Softcane Dendrobiums



Dendrobium
White Pearl



Dendrobium
(Yuzuki x Beautiful Egg) #2



Dendrobium
Mellow Yellow
 (tray of first
 flowering seedlings)



Dendrobium
Mellow Yellow
Samba



Dendrobium
Sunset
The Garden



Dendrobium
Gladeview
Sunset
"The Reflex"

Dendrobium
Adele's Carnival #1





Dendrobium
Adele's Carnival #2



Keith Ryan
with his Softcane
Dendrobiums

Ironbark orchids,
Tropilis aemula,
on the trunk and
larger branches
of an old
Grey Ironbark,
Tanja, NSW



Southern Record for the Ironbark Orchid, *Tropilis aemula*

Text and photos by David L. Jones

Observations by Adam Machin, a keen-eyed local who is a regular visitor to forests and other natural areas led to the discovery of what is most likely to be the southernmost record of the Ironbark Orchid, *Tropilis aemula* (syn. *Dendrobium aemulum*). Previously known to extend as far south as Moruya, the new record places this orchid in the Mimosa Rocks National Park between Tanja and Bega on the far south coast of New South Wales.

The orchid was flowering freely at the time of its discovery (mid September) and subsequent searching was greatly aided by the masses of intense white flowers which showed up readily against the dark grey bark of the host. A day's searching located about 300 plants in the National Park ranging from small plants to large old specimens. Seedlings and young plants were growing abundantly around the older plants indicating good recruitment for the future.

As usual this orchid was growing on ironbarks, but in this area exclusively on Grey Ironbark, *Eucalyptus paniculata* subsp. *paniculata*. A second species of ironbark, the Coastal Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus tricarpa*), which can be recognised by its hard red-brown to brownish-black bark, also occurs in the area but to date no orchids have been found growing on it. Several areas further south from the new locality were also searched over the next few days but without any success. Hopefully the orchid is safe within the protection afforded by the National Park but disturbingly a large plant seen in full flower at the start of the search was found to be missing a few days later! ■

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Tropilis aemula
in full bloom,
this orchid was
previously
well known as
Dendrobium aemulum



Tropicis aemula, this large plant was stolen soon after this photo was taken



The remnants of the large stolen plant, only a few roots left



Young plants and seedlings were quite plentiful within this colony of Ironbark Orchids

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AOR 013

What is *Cattleya intermedia* “var. *orlata*”?

Text and photos by David Banks

Cattleya intermedia was originally described in The Botanical Magazine (1828), from specimens collected in Brazil. It is an extremely variable species, in both terms of colour and shape of the blooms, being found in South America from Southeast and Southern Brazil (the States of Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo & Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay and Uruguay.

It is a fairly commonly encountered species in orchid collections due to its ease of culture and reliable spring blooming pattern. We grow our plants, suspended with hangers, under 50% shade cloth in an open well-drained blended bark based medium consisting of about 75% medium

grade treated pine bark, 20% OrchidMate coconut chips (12-18mm) and 5% large/jumbo grade perlite. This allows for a free draining potting medium that also retains some moisture between watering.

I well remember seeing photographs in the mid to late 1990s of an exciting “new variety” of *Cattleya intermedia* that had recently been released in the USA. It was a well shaped pale bloom, with wider and rounder segments than the typical form, but what stood out was its huge labellum with broad sidelobes, being contrasting deep magenta in colour. It was captioned and marketed simply as *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata*.



▲ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Rachael' & 'Louanne' – these were two mericlones obtained as *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Crownfox' (Hills District Orchids 2015)

A search through various specialist orchid books (both monographs and regional floras) failed to find any mention of this exciting plant. In the 1977 opus by Jack Fowlie, *The Brazilian Bifoliate Cattleyas and Their Color Varieties*, numerous named varieties and colour forms are listed and discussed, yet no mention of the word “*orlata*”. In Guido J. Braem’s *Cattleya I. The Brazilian Bifoliate Cattleyas*, from 1984, again no reference. Similarly no name checking in Carl Withner’s *The Cattleyas and Their Relatives: Volume I, The Cattleyas*, from 1988. Nothing.

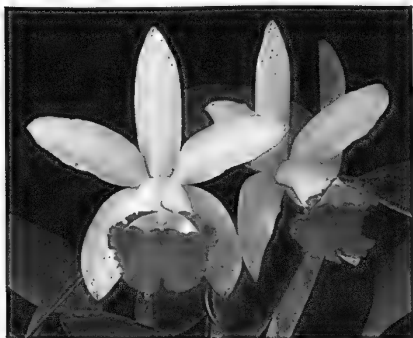
Could the words “*orlata*” and “*ovata*” have been confused? A *Cattleya ovata* was described in 1836 by Lindley in *Edwards’s Botanical Register*; however this has long been treated as a synonym of *Cattleya intermedia*, simply being a later name for a typical example of the species. I also cannot find a meaning for “*orlata*” – was it a misspelling of the obvious term “*ornata*”? As the labellum is certainly ornate and flamboyant, in the most outstanding horticultural examples.

Greg Allikas is one of the world’s finest orchid photographers and an orchid grower since 1970. He wrote the following about the variation within *Cattleya intermedia* on the American Orchid Society website that was uploaded in April 2010:

“But the main attraction of *Cattleya intermedia* is the variety of this single species. The typical flower is pale lavender-pink with a lip that has a rich fuchsia midlobe. Natural spread is on average about 9cm and flowers are generally quite flat. Petals and sepals can be narrow but choice examples have a fuller, rounder form. Some of the colour forms seen in collections are *orlata* (round full lip opening with side lobes edged same colour as midlobe), *amethystina* (nearly white flowers with soft pink midlobe), *parthenia* (pure white flowers), *vinicolor* (wine-red midlobe), *coerulea* (soft bluish flowers with slate-blue midlobe), and the peloric form *aquinii* (also known as *flamea*). There are also combinations of some of these colour forms. The *aquinii* form is the foundation for much of the breeding of splash-petalled *Cattleya* hybrids.”

Note how Greg Allikas refers to them as “colour forms” not strictly botanical varieties that have been validly published. Unfortunately he doesn’t give a reference to the names that he used, including *orlata*.

▶ ***Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* ‘Crownfox’ HCC/AOS** – this was one of the initial mericlones to flower at R.F. Orchids in Florida and the first example I had seen in real life (R.F. Orchids 2005)



▲ ***Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* ‘Crownfox’ AM/AOS** – this is the original plant that was purchased by Robert Fuchs in Brazil, initially awarded an HCC, then upgraded to an AM by the AOS (plant and photo: R.F. Orchids)

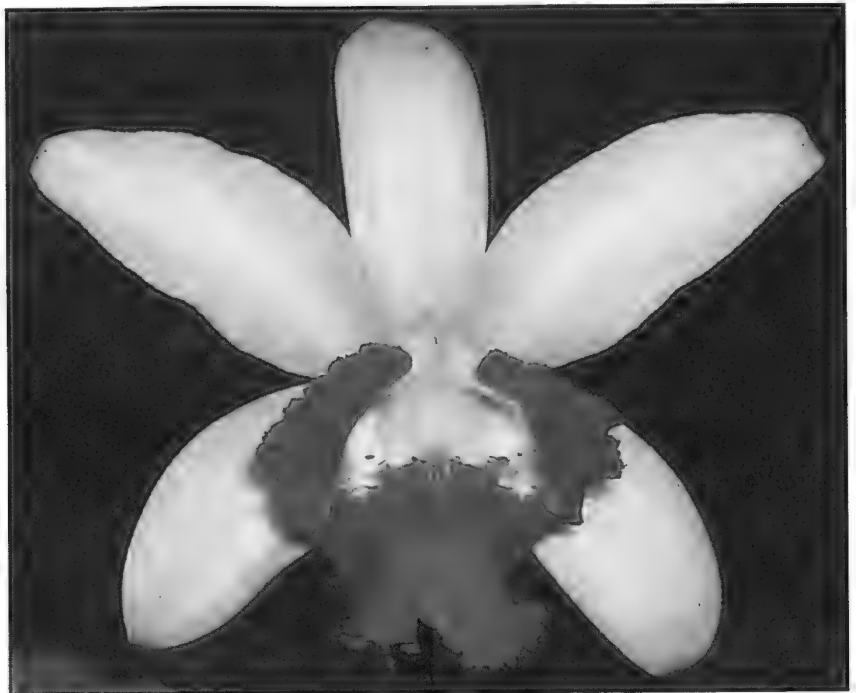
According to the Brazilian Orchids Website maintained by Delfina de Araujo (www.delfinadearaujo.com) the name *orlata* appears to be first used in 1990. It is used ambiguously as *Cattleya intermedia orlata*. Since 1985 Sergio Englert (nursery Orquidario Ricsel) became heavily involved in line-breeding of their native *Cattleya intermedia*. Over twenty different crosses and combinations are documented.

The 1990 cross of interest in regards to this article was listed as “*Cattleya intermedia orlata* ‘orlatao’ x *C. intermedia orlata* ‘orlatinha’ (which originated excellent types, *orlata* and *marginata*).” Sergio Englert considered this cross his “masterpiece”, after over twenty years working with *Cattleya intermedia*.

Note how the term *orlata* is not used as a cultivar name, but seems to indicate a distinct form or population of plants.

Around this time, Roberto Agnes of Aranda Orchids (now Arabotanica) in Brazil had purchased a batch of seedlings labelled as *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* x *Cattleya intermedia* ‘Tipo’ from Orquidario Nakashima and selected out the best of the cross upon flowering a block of them. Robert Fuchs from R.F. Orchids in Florida USA visited Roberto at Aranda Orchids and saw the plant and asked if he could purchase it. Robert was successful in acquiring this particular plant for R.F. Orchids, and then subsequently gave it his cultivar name of ‘Crownfox’. It’s worth noting that several others of this particular cross were awarded by the American Orchid Society, using the term “var. *ornata*” followed by the cultivar name. Such as *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* ‘Crownfox’ AM/AOS, and the cultivar *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* ‘Rio’. This was a couple of years before Rio de Janeiro, Brazil hosted the 15th World Orchid Conference in September 1996.

Roberto Agnes has confirmed that the original “*orlata*” were naturally occurring but then line bred (with it seems similar as well as other forms of *Cattleya intermedia*) essentially to improve the shape and colour of the labellum. I’ve never seen any images of populations or individual plants of this form photographed in the wild.



These names have been used in horticulture, yet have never been formally described as distinct varieties, with the necessary Type specimens lodged in herbaria including botanical descriptions highlighting the diagnostic characters which make this taxon distinct. Essentially I suggest that they are merely colour variations or forms, not botanical varieties that are consistent within a population.

The fact is, *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* has never been formally described, and essentially its use from a botanical and taxonomic perspective is invalid. In fact, I would further suggest there is nothing in the wild now approaching the "advanced "orlata's" bred through selected breeding in cultivation.

I had not seen any such plants in Australian collections until Mrs. Phyl Murn bloomed a plant labelled and benched at an OSNSW show as *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* in October 2004. The flower was a bit starry like a typical *intermedia*, and whilst the labellum showed some great contrasting colour, it lacked the flared sidelobes from those images I had previously seen. I was quite surprised that the OSNSW judging panel actually gave this plant an Award of Merit. I know it was over a decade ago and I guess most judges would have been comparing it to a typical pale *intermedia* (that tend to have narrow lips), so I can relate to their thinking. Ironically this cultivar, that was subsequently renamed as 'Miss Naomi', remains today as technically (due to points) the equal highest awarded example of this form.

From 2004 to 2014, the Australian Orchid Council (AOC) has ratified ten awards to plants of *Cattleya intermedia* of the "var. *orlata*" form. You will note quite a bit of variation within these examples, in terms of both colour and shape. Nine of these cultivars were grown in New South Wales with one in Queensland. I have included a table of the awarded cultivars.



▲ *Cattleya intermedia* "var. *orlata*"
- (Geoff & Jean Fulcher 2009)

▼ *Cattleya intermedia* "var. *orlata*"
- (Tinonee Orchid Nursery 2011)



Cattleya intermedia ("var. *orlata*") awarded by the Australian Orchid Council (2004-2014)

AOC #	Cultivar	Award	State	Points	Date	Owner
3341	'Miss Naomi'	AM	NSW	82.0	18/10/2004	Phyl Murn
3760	'Orlates Imperial'	AM	NSW	82.0	21/09/2007	Theo & Jenny Schutz
3927	'Isabelle'	HCC	QLD	78.8	13/10/2008	A. Sales
4292	'Graeme'	HCC	NSW	76.2	23/09/2010	D. Moran
4440	'Leah'	HCC	NSW	78.0	01/10/2011	W. Simmons
4441	'Leonie'	HCC	NSW	78.0	01/10/2011	W. Simmons
4457	'Aidan'	HCC	NSW	76.0	09/10/2011	J. & S. Atwal
4714	'Courtney-Alexandria'	HCC	NSW	79.6	20/09/2012	D. Moran
4823	- 'Aitch'	AM	NSW	80.0	11/09/2013	Henry Choo
4830	'Carol-Lea'	AM	NSW	80.5	26/09/2013	N. & C. Campbell

Note that these were awarded without any reference to the name "*orlata*" and were all simply recorded as *Cattleya intermedia* with their respective cultivar epithets. It is important to include the year of the award after its citation. As logic indicates a recent award should be superior to the same award (and points) given decades beforehand. In these photographs you can clearly see how the quality of this style of *Cattleya intermedia* has moved ahead significantly in only a couple of decades. A number of these have been awarded in Japan, where they are recorded as *Cattleya intermedia* forma *orlata* followed by the cultivar name. In the United Kingdom and Europe, plants have been referred to as "*orlata*" or "*marginata*". It must be kept in mind that the awarding of orchids is an artificial process that is still largely very subjective and at times an unpredictable exercise.

In October 2005 I was honoured to attend as the keynote speaker at the South Florida Orchid Society Speakers Day, where I delivered a PowerPoint Presentation on "Australian *Sarcochilus* Species and their Hybrids". What made it even more special was that I was initially invited by Robert Fuchs (who I met previously on the same judging panel at the WOC in Vancouver, Canada in 1999 – we were judging the Dendrobiums in the Show), who was also President of the SFOS. Finally I had the opportunity to see firsthand the world renowned orchid nursery and collection of R.F. Orchids Inc. at Homestead, Florida USA, with Robert Fuchs and Michael Coronado as my hosts.

In the sales area of R.F. Orchids, amongst literally hundreds of plants in bloom, I spotted across the showroom the *Cattleya* I had seen photos of years beforehand. This was a first blooming mericlone with a tag reading *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Crownfox'. I've included a photo of that exact plant here. The original plant was not in bloom, but have subsequently included a photo of it taken from the R.F. Orchids website. They describe it as "Gorgeous waxy white flowers, lightly flushed with pink and deep magenta markings on the lip. We had so many requests for divisions, we meristemmed it!"



▲ *Cattleya intermedia* "var. *orlata*"
- (J. & S. Atwal 2008) this plant originated
as a seedling from Aranbeem Orchids,
nursery code: (RM616)



▼ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Leonie'
HCC/AOC 2011 - (W. Simmons 2011) at
South & West Regional Orchid Show NSW 2011
(photo: Ray Clement)



This is interesting on a couple of aspects. We know the original plant of *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Crownfox' was from a seed raised plant from two different forms of *Cattleya intermedia*. It seems that it is not a very stable plant throughout the mericlone process, as it appears mutations occur. The numbers of plants I have now seen in Australia and New Zealand (well over a dozen now) have all shown variation, some being quite different – being an improvement on the original. Even though these were all marketed and sold as mericlones of *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Crownfox'. It was the sort of variation you would normally expect from seedlings, not tissue cultured plants – that are supposed to be genetically identical. The other difference is the colour of the petals and sepals. The original plant was described as having white blooms with a pink flush. My best two examples have bloomed with musk-pink flowers, with a few random pin-prick spots on the tepals that slightly bleed as they age. I do think the colour can be influenced by the amount of ultraviolet light the plants receive in the bud stage. With those under shade cloth producing richer colours than those grown in shadier greenhouses.

The iconic Santa Barbara Orchid Estate in California USA offers quite a wide range of different colour forms and named cultivars of *Cattleya intermedia*. *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* is on their lists and is described as "A tremendous grower and bloomer. Front lobe of lip is dark purple with the purple extending up the edges of the side lobes. Petals and sepals are light suffuse pink-purple. Better size and shape than typical, and has a delicately sweet scent (strengthening as the day progresses and warms)."

I know of at least three Australian orchid nurseries that have imported flasks (of both seedlings and mericlones) labelled as *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata*. I think Aranbeem Orchids in Queensland were the first to sell seedlings (under the code RM616), and one of these examples is shown here.

◀ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Miss Naomi'
AM/AOC 2004 – originally awarded as
"var. *orlata*" then subsequently (and correctly)
changed to 'Miss Naomi' (Phyl Murn 2004
– photo courtesy Australian Orchid Council
– Awards Register)

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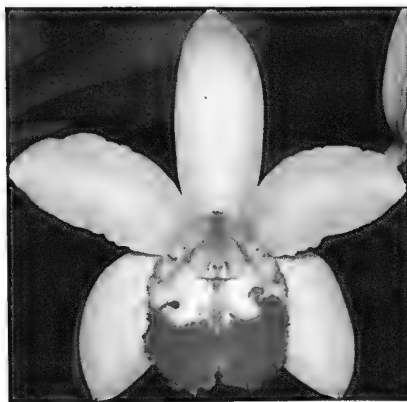
▲ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Orlates Imperial'
AM/AOC 2007 – interesting cultivar name
with the name *orlata* almost there
(Theo & Jenny Schutz 2007 – photo courtesy
Australian Orchid Council – Awards Register)

▼ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Courtney-Alexandria'
HCC/AOC 2012 – this cultivar gained higher
points than the cultivar 'Graeme' two years
previously for the same grower (D. Moran 2012
– photo courtesy Australian Orchid Council
– Awards Register)



▲ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Isabelle'
HCC/AOC 2008 – awarded in Queensland
(A. Sales 2008 – photo courtesy Australian
Orchid Council – Awards Register)

▼ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Leah'
HCC/AOC 2011 – this does not look like a pure
'orlata' form (W. Simmons 2011 – photo courtesy
Australian Orchid Council – Awards Register)



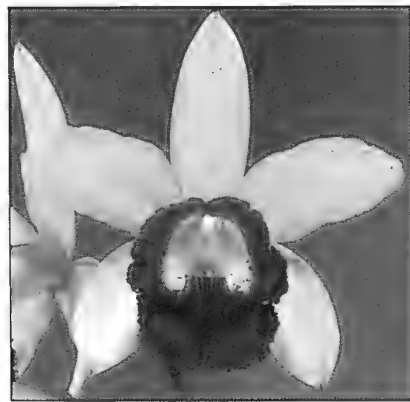
▲ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Aidan'
HCC/AOC 2011 – (J. & S. Atwal 2011
– photo courtesy Australian Orchid Council
– Awards Register)

◀ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Aitch'
AM/AOC 2013 – (Henry Choo 2013
– photo courtesy Australian Orchid Council
– Awards Register)



▲ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Graeme'
HCC/AOC 2010 – (D. Moran 2010
– photo courtesy Australian Orchid Council
– Awards Register)

▼ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Leonie'
HCC/AOC 2011 – (W. Simmons 2011
– photo courtesy Australian Orchid Council
– Awards Register)



▲ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Carol-Lea'
AM/AOC 2013 – not sure this is a
faithful colour reproduction as the
labellum appears almost black
(N. & C. Campbell 2013
– photo courtesy Australian Orchid
Council – Awards Register)



▲ *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Rio' HCC/OCNZ – this is an outstanding and deserving awarded cultivar (Tuckers Orchid Nursery, New Zealand 2013)

In recent times mericlone flasks (originating out of Taiwan) labelled as *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Crownfox' were imported by Easy Orchids and Tinonee Orchid Nursery, both of New South Wales. However, we cannot be really sure if these flasks contained seed-raised plants, or were primary mericlones, re-worked protocorms off the original material or pirated mericlones of mericlones.

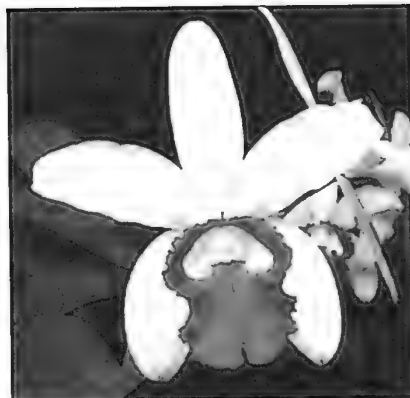
My two musk-pink examples (that came from Ray Clement at Tinonee Orchid Nursery) are the finest that I have seen, in both photos and real life. I think now that the term "var. *orlata*" should be discontinued (as the Australian Orchid Council have already done) with emphasis now solely on the cultivar epithet. I also think it is pointless continuing to refer to my plants as *Cattleya intermedia* 'Crownfox', as they look nothing like the original. That being the case, I have renamed them *Cattleya intermedia* 'Louanne' after my wife, and *Cattleya intermedia* 'Rachael' after my youngest daughter. One of the main differences between these two very similar plants are the distinct spotting on the sidelobes of 'Rachael' that are absent in 'Louanne'.

▼ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Rachael' obtained as a mericlone of *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Crownfox' from Tinonee Orchid Nursery, note the spotting on the side lobes on opposite sides of the column. This is the finest example I have seen of this species (Hills District Orchids 2015)





▲ *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Crownfox' another one of the quality Tinonee mericlones that should be given its own cultivar name, bloomed in a shaded glasshouse giving a strong bicolour effect (Keith Ryan 2013)



▲ *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Canaima's Tamara' AM/AOS (81pts) grown by Canaima Orchids (photo: Greg Allikas)

▼ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Louanne' obtained as a mericlone of *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* 'Crownfox' from Ray Clement of Tinonee Orchid Nursery (Hills District Orchids 2015)





▲ *Cattleya intermedia* 'Rachael' & 'Louanne' – these two outstanding cultivars have never been exhibited or submitted for award judging (Hills District Orchids 2015)

In conclusion, I suggest we disregard the term *Cattleya intermedia* var. *orlata* as it clearly is an invalid name that has never been formally described. Superior and distinct cultivars should be given their own cultivar epithet (cultivar name). We do know that the original plants that were released were crosses between two "forms" of *Cattleya intermedia* ("var. *orlata*" and 'Tipo') – so were not pure "*orlata*" forms to start with anyway. (We are now having a similar problem in Australia with the naming of "line bred forms" of *Dendrobium speciosum* when interbred between the different named subspecies, and doubt perpetuated when breeding details are either lost or incorrect.) I also do not discount a spelling error, especially across two languages, speculating that the term "*orlata*" was used instead of the suitable alternate word of "*ornata*", only one letter being the difference. Whatever it is called, it is a wonderful flower that brings much joy to the orchid collection.

Acknowledgments:

Thank you to Robert Fuchs and R.F. Orchids Inc. for bringing such an important orchid into cultivation on a commercial scale and subsequently making it available to orchid growers worldwide. I especially wish to thank

Jody Cutajar for liaising with Roberto Agnes and freely providing me with many historical details and facts about this famous *Cattleya*. Thank you to Ray Clement, Robert Fuchs and Greg Allikas for additional photos used in this paper. I also acknowledge the use of low res images of the official award photographs from the Australian Orchid Council (www.orchidsaustralia.com) for educational and historical purposes.

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Native Orchid Species Which Are Fire Friendly

Text and photos by Alan W. Stephenson

The title of this article almost immediately rules out most epiphytes and lithophytes. These are the species found on trees and rocks and while many regenerate following fires, regeneration is dependent upon weather conditions and can take quite some time.

The first point I should make is that when I mention fire I refer only to natural bushfires which occur during summer, not so-called cool hazard reduction burns which are an all too frequent occurrence in latter day Australia, normally undertaken by a quasi independent authority at an inappropriate time for autumn and winter flowering orchids.

The types of orchids which are not fire friendly are those which occur in rainforest and on escarpment, which in my area of Australia is referred to as Sydney sandstone. This group includes *Thelychiton speciosus* (*Dendrobium speciosum*) and numerous others within that general group. It also includes those terete species which grow on rocks and trees in and around the sandstone areas. Sarcanthinae species also fall into this group.

A feature of Australia and its orchids is the frequency, timing and intensity of fires. Even a brief view of terrestrial orchids and their preferred habitats should be sufficient to provide some insight into their life cycle.

It is a well known fact that indigenous persons used fire as a traditional farming tool in their 40,000 plus years of existence in Australia and we should also recognise two thirds of Australia is classified as desert. Indigenous children gained the knowledge from their elders about which plants produced edible roots and which of these became more prolific following natural summer bushfires, with orchids just another part of

this learning experience. This, in part, was their reasoning behind their "firestick farming" and is an integral part of their nomadic lifestyle for those tribal groups situated away from the coast to assure themselves of a food source when they returned to an area they had traditionally burned a year or two prior. I would also expect native animals also recognised this and appreciated the fresh foliage and tubers from regrowth. This is a traditional and practical recognition of evolution without the need for a western scientific explanation and has obviously been successful for 40,000 years plus.

Natural fires occur by several means of which most of us are aware. One is lightning strikes and another is the rubbing together of branches in extremely windy times, often referred to as "extreme fire conditions".

In Western Australia, a state which is home to the most spectacular terrestrial species, the area of occupation is open grassland, light open scrub and bush land. These habitats are most prone to summer fires and events in 2012 are proof of this when extensive fire burned large areas to the south of Perth including the Margaret River area. I was in that area in September and October 2012 following those fires and witnessed orchids in flower in the area close to the famous surf beach. These species were the common *Caladenia latifolia* and *Pyrorchis nigricans*, both of which are species known to recover in the season immediately following fire. One feature of the *Pyrorchis* was the leaves which presented a burned appearance as if they had been subject to a smoking process as per fish or meat. The leaves reminded me of the reaction people have when walking on hot sand and trying to curl their toes away from the heat.



Dendrobium speciosum
on *Macrozamia* cycad



Same *Dendrobium speciosum*
dead on Cycad after bushfire

Pyrorchis nigricans, *Pyrorchis forrestii* and *Caladenia latifolia*, are not totally dependent upon fire and *Pyrorchis* will present leaves each year although flowers are not guaranteed, which is a pity as I consider *P. nigricans* in particular to be a striking flower with outstanding markings. Others in the wider *Caladenia* group are now listed as other genera but are known to flower prolifically in the season following summer fire. These are *Caladenia marginata*, *Caladenia nana*, and *Caladenia reptans*, *Jonesiopsis evanescens*, *Arachnorchis busselliana*, *Arachnorchis starteorum*, *Arachnorchis uliginosa* and *Arachnorchis viridescens*.

At the first ever ANOS (Australasian Native Orchid Society) conference in Wollongong in 1990 I recall speaking to some Victorians who mentioned a section of the Great Ocean Road, which after extreme fires in 1983 produced orchids not seen in decades on the 30km section between Anglesea and Lorne. These were *Leptoceras menziesii* and *Leporella fimbriata*. Both of these species have been recognised for many years as fire friendly but events such as this are proof, albeit thankfully not regular occurrences. As an indication of the strength of the fire, the distance from Anglesea to Lorne by road is approximately 30km and the fire is said to have taken 30 minutes to burn from one town to the other. It has been well known for many years that native vegetation when burned in a hot fire produces ethylene gas which is a reproductive trigger, however I am unable to say whether a cool burn during autumn or winter produces the same gas or in the same intensity or precise chemical composition as a natural hot summer fire. As cool burns are controlled this is merely a question posed by observation. Cool burns are designed to rid the forest floor of incendiary leaf litter and small ground cover shrubbery and are not designed to reach to tree tops

and upper limbs where many epiphytic species grow. This area is also home and a food supply for many small animals and birds.

Observation again indicates epiphytic and lithophytic species either do not recover or do so over a lengthy time frame. This includes one plant of *Thelychiton speciosus* (*Dendrobium speciosum*) which was once growing very well on a cycad about 20 minutes west of Nowra and I regret not finding this plant earlier as I failed to see it in flower and from recent visits to the site, I never will. In another area many plants of *Sarcochilus olivaceus*, *Dockrillia striolata* and *Liparis reflexa* were burned in the same fire in 2003, which began near Canberra and burned almost to the coast near Nowra. The *Dockrillia* and *Liparis* along the top ridge of the gorge have recovered, albeit not yet to former proportions but plants of *Sarcochilus olivaceus* are barely noticeable. I am just thankful this fire failed to reach the bottom of the gorge where a population of *Tetrabaculum* (*Dendrobium*) *tetragonum* exists as this is the most southern known population in Australia.

Some habitats are naturally more prone to fire but not all fires begin naturally or by design. Some are accidental and are the result of a careless cigarette butt thrown from a car or a bottle which can act as a magnifying glass. Many habitats are roadside grasses tended or not by a council or state body but others depending on the state and location within that state can be long grass and low shrubs, heathland, dry scrub, rainforest or wetland and it does not take much imagination to realise which will ignite.

One feature of this same fire was the clearing of bushland which had grown to such density that it had obviously repressed a population of *Arachnorchis* (*Caladenia*) *tessellata*, again not far from Nowra and within Morton National Park. This was the fire which burned very close to the Mint in Canberra but spread rapidly almost 200km to the orchid site on the NSW Southern Tablelands at 720 metres. Vegetation is normal *Leptospermum*, *Pomaderris* and, *Melaleuca* and low heath over rock shelf. This fire uncovered the plants and these and many other species were visible for the five years following, however regrowth has again overgrown this population and the NPWS have been unsuccessful for two years with their plans to initiate an ecological burn. *Arachnorchis tessellata* has not been recorded on that site for five years and even very tall plants of *Diuris sulphurea* fail to flower. This also is the only site in the Shoalhaven of which I am aware, of the occurrence of *Diuris chryseopsis*, which at the time was recorded as limited to two plants.



I feel *Arachnorchis tessellata* is not fire dependent but natural fire does occasionally uncover this and other endangered species whereas regular cool burns have a negative effect.

Some of the more common species which have adapted well to fire are some *Microtis* species, *Eriochilus dilatatus*, *Eriochilus scaber*, *Eriochilus tenuis*, *Eriochilus valens*, *Eriochilus bicallosa*, *Cyanicula ashbyae*, *Cyanicula gemmata*, *Cyanicula gertrudiae*, *Cyanicula ixioides*, *Cyanicula sericea* and a couple of others in that genus which are generally recognised in some states by geographic species recognition only.

It is not surprising to note several *Diuris* species as being fire friendly as this group generally has a preference for good light in open spaces. Also among the *Prasophyllum* group are numerous species which also fall into this category and I have seen *Prasophyllum elatum* plants after a fire with dark stems and I feel this again is the smoked appearance noted in the Margaret River *Pyrorchis*.

As a non scientific person I work on "observation" supported by photographs and my digital voice recorder. During June 2015 I visited the site where last autumn I saw a burned tree on the ground with an intact large plant of *Cymbidium suave*. Recovery of the ground cover in that area is slowly occurring but I did notice large numbers of *Cryptostylis* leaves and as these are evergreen species I wondered if their numbers resulted from fire production or were more visible because most of the area remained free of any form of ground cover. Many leaves were obviously juvenile and promoted by good rainfall in December and January but a good amount of mature leaves were obvious. Another species visible was *Anzybas* (*Corybas*) *unguiculatus*, however only a few plants presented flowers. This was in contrast to another area of



Arachnorchis longicauda



Arachnorchis vulgata



Arachnorchis tessellata

National Park almost the same distance away but in a different direction where flowering plants of the same species were abundant, along with *Diplodium grandiflorum* (*Pterostylis grandiflora*) *Chiloglottis* leaves and numerous other autumn to winter terrestrials. Observation told me the *Anzybas* needs ground cover and the humidity produced by low shrubs and leaf litter, abundant in the unburned national park.

When the endangered orchid *Prasophyllum affine* was discovered on a site set for commercial and residential development a recovery team was assembled. One of the first initiatives of the team was to slash some areas and burn other areas where *Prasophyllum affine* occurred to learn how it reacted to these actions. Both actions were negative as neither reduced nor increased plant numbers but both actions made existing plants more visible.

Fire does have an effect on native species and mainly terrestrial species but any person who is involved with native orchids will know, naturally occurring hot summer fires destructive as they may be to some people and the areas in which they live, should be accepted as an essential part of the Australian ecology and landscape. ■

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Prasophyllum elatum
note dark stem



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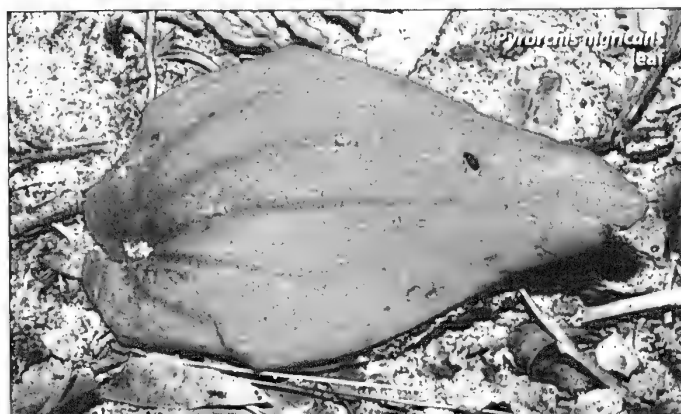
Margaret River WA
fire in heathland



Pyrorchis nigricans
Margaret River WA



Pyrorchis nigricans
Margaret River WA
note charred ground



Pyrorchis nigricans
leaf

Plumatichilos gracilens (Orchidaceae: Pterostylidinae), a new species of Bearded Greenhood from South Australia

by David L. Jones

Abstract

Plumatichilos gracilens, a new species with affinities to *Plumatichilos plumosum* (Cady) D.L.Szlachetko and *Plumatichilos tasmanicum* (D.L.Jones) D.L.Szlachetko is described from South Australia.

Key Words

Orchidaceae, *Plumatichilos gracilens*, *Plumatichilos plumosum*, *Plumatichilos tasmanicum*, new species, South Australia, Australian flora.

Introduction

Plumatichilos is a distinctive genus, the members of which can be readily distinguished by a number of morphological features, especially the plumose filiform labellum that protrudes prominently from the flower (Jones & Clements 2002, Jones 2015). A new species from South Australia is here described as new.

Taxonomy

1. *Plumatichilos gracilens* D.L.Jones, *sp. nov.* With affinity to *Plumatichilos plumosum* (Cady) D.L.Szlachetko, but differing by very slender plants; thinner scape; smaller flowers; dorsal sepal much narrower at the apex; lateral sepals fused more than half their length; petals with a relatively long basal portion; and, labellum with more numerous hairs; also with *Plumatichilos tasmanicum* (D.L.Jones) D.L.Szlachetko but differing by larger rosette leaves; a larger attenuate flower with a longer obliquely erect apex on the galea; and, longer labellum with longer hairs.

TYPE: South Australia. Kangaroo Island, 2.3 km along Seal Bay Road from South Coast Road, 11 Aug. 1993, D.L.Jones 11867 (holo CBG9407735).

Illustrations: Page 8, Bates (2008-2014), as a dryland form of *Plumatichilos tasmanicum*.

Plumatichilos gracilens,
Kangaroo Island,
photo D.L.Jones



Description: *Sterile rosette* with 6-10 leaves, mostly spreading; petiole 1-8 mm long; lamina elliptic to ovate-elliptic, 4-25 mm long, 3-8 mm wide, green; margins entire; apex acute to acuminate. *Fertile plants* 10-20 cm tall. *Leaves* spreading to obliquely erect, 7-15; basal leaves obliquely erect and loosely clustered in an extended rosette, shortly petiolate to sessile; upper leaves scattered and closely appressed to the stem, mostly sessile; lamina elliptical to oblong-elliptical, 10-50 mm long, 4-10 mm wide, dark green with a few translucent interveinal areas; base stem-clasping; margins entire or undulate; apex long-acuminate. *Ovary* 5-12 mm long, green, smooth. *Flower* erect, 30-37 mm long, translucent yellowish green to pale green with dark green veins. *Galea* 22-25 mm long, from the front narrow throughout but slightly wider at the base, narrowed upwards, from the side curved forwards gently in the distal quarter, with a porrect to erect apical point. *Dorsal sepal* 22-25 mm long, 13-16 mm wide when flattened, laterally inflated at the base then gradually tapered, ending in an acuminate point 1-3 mm long, translucent with prominent longitudinal green veins and finer transverse and reticulate veins. *Lateral sepals* deflexed, 18-21 mm long; conjoined part 6-12 mm long, 2.5-5 mm wide, central part raised, dark green; margins incurved; free points parallel, 9-14 mm long, linear, green or brownish; basal margins incurved; apex obtuse. *Petals* 19-22 mm long, green; basal part narrowly oblong, 9-12 mm long, c. 2 mm wide; basal flange obscure; distal part c. 10 mm long, tapered; apex acuminate. *Labellum* arcuate, 15-17 mm long; hinge linear, c. 1 mm long, white; basal beak c. 2 mm long, c. 1-1.3 mm wide, smooth; lamina narrowly linear to linear-filiform, brown, 9-12 mm; apical knob bilobed when viewed from the side, ovate from above, 2-2.5 mm long, c. 2 mm wide, dark brown. *Labellum hairs* of 3 types; hairs on basal beak white, c. 0.3-0.5 mm long; fine yellow hairs mainly erect in 2 rows on the dorsal side towards the base of the lamina, c. 2 mm long; coarse yellow hairs mainly projected forwards and downwards, 3-5 mm long, in numerous pairs over most of the lamina, arising from the labellum margins. *Column* 16-18 mm long, erect throughout, light greenish-white. *Column wings* projected forwards, curved, 5-7 mm long, 3-3.5 mm wide, translucent white; basal lobe downcurved, c. 4 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide, obtuse, inner margins incurved, adorned with short, white, tangled cilia; mid-section c. 2.5 mm wide, translucent green; apical lobe erect, linear-filiform, c. 4-6 mm long, acute. *Anther* c. 2 mm long, erostrate. *Pollinia* oblong-clavate, c. 2.5-2.8 mm long, yellow, mealy. *Stigma* elliptic, 8-10 mm long, 3-3.5 mm wide. *Capsule* not seen. **Fig. 1.**



Plumatichilos gracilens,
Kangaroo Island, SA,
photo M. Clements
(front view)

Distribution and ecology: Endemic in South Australia where known to occur on Kangaroo Island and in the Port Lincoln-Sleaford Bay area on the Eyre Peninsula, but probably more widely distributed than this (see also Bates 2008-2014). It grows in coastal scrub, mallee scrub and heathy forest in well-drained sand and laterite.

Flowering period: August and September.

Recognition: Characterised by very slender plants, thin scape, small, narrow flowers, the base not much wider than the upper parts of the flower, dorsal sepal narrowing sharply towards the apex when viewed from the side, synsepalum with a large fused basal portion and thick free points, petals with a relatively long basal portion, and, labellum with numerous yellow hairs and a relatively large apical knob.

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Similar species: This species has affinities with *Plumatichilos plumosum* (Cady) Szlachetko, which is generally shorter growing with thicker scapes, larger and wider, erect flowers that are distinctly broader at the base, dorsal sepal narrowing much less towards the apex, lateral sepals with thinner free points, petals with a relatively short basal portion and a less hairy labellum. It has also been linked with *Plumatichilos tasmanicum* (Bates 2008-2014) because of its possible autogamous flowers. In contrast with the neat compact basal rosette of *Plumatichilos tasmanicum*, the new species has a loose rosette of much larger leaves (to 50 x 10 mm versus to 24 x 7 mm in *Plumatichilos tasmanicum*) which often extend up the scape. It also has a longer narrower flower that imparts the appearance of being drawn-out when compared with the dumpy flower of *Plumatichilos tasmanicum*. The flower also has a longer narrow apex on the galea which is held obliquely erect and a longer labellum with longer moniliform hairs.

Notes: Bates (2008-2014) suggests that this species is autogamous but observations by the author indicate that the rate of successful pollination is very low for an orchid with this type of pollination system.

Conservation status: Of uncertain distribution but conserved in the Seal Bay Conservation Park on Kangaroo Island.

Etymology: The Latin *gracilis*, *gracilens*, slender, graceful, in reference to the slender habit and narrow drawn-out flowers of this species.

Other specimens: SOUTH AUSTRALIA: c. 5.2 km from Port Lincoln towards Sleaford Bay, 8 Sept. 2000, D.L.Jones 17443 (CANB).

Acknowledgements

I thank Jean Egan for scanning my drawing and preparing it for publication, to Emma Thoms and Anna Monro for help with specimens at CANB, to Mark Clements for discussions about *Plumatichilos*, to Bob Bates for information on the South Australian taxa, and to Marion Garratt and Karina Richards for technical assistance.

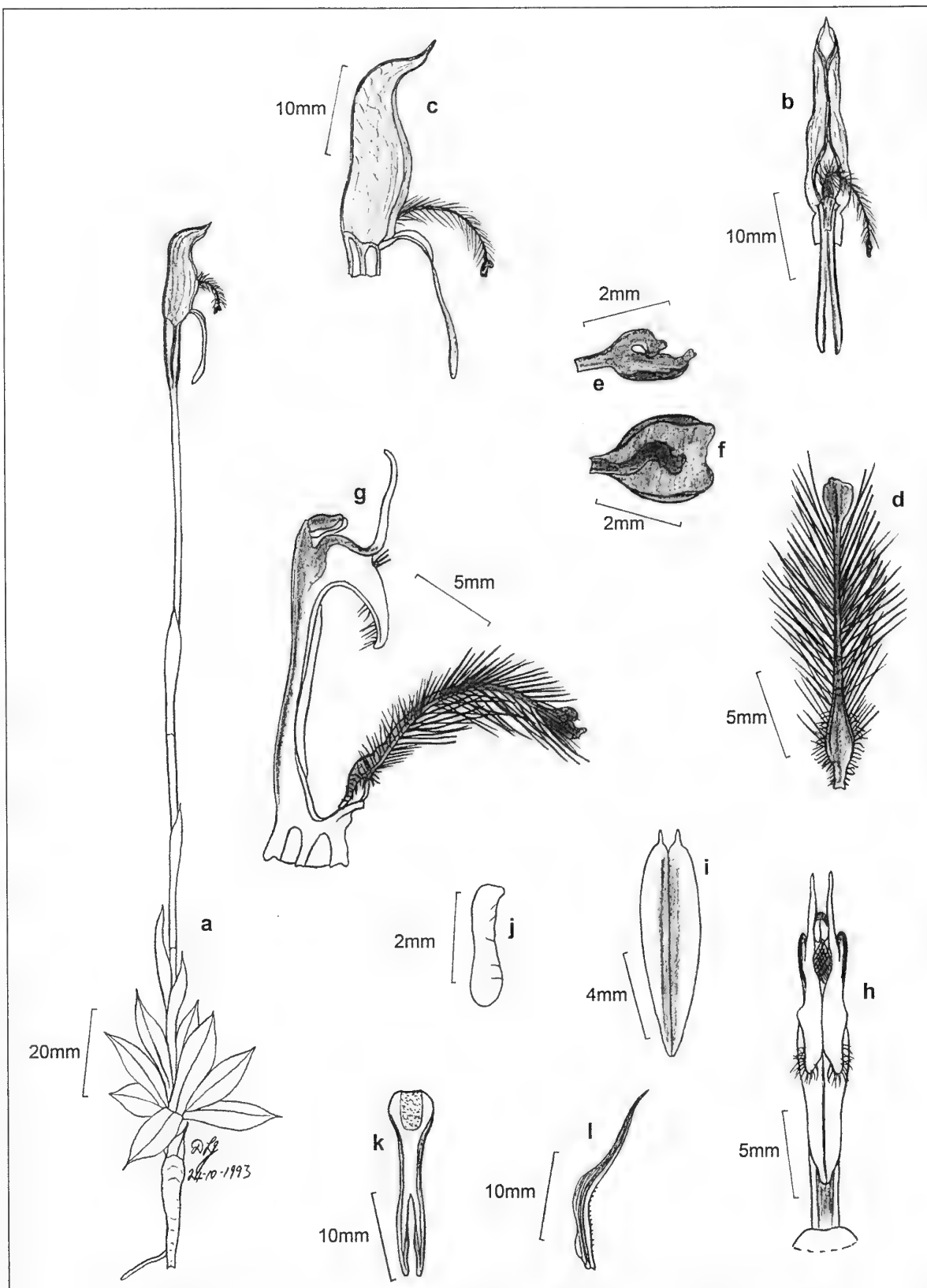
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Plumatichilos gracilens,
Kangaroo Island, SA,
photo M.Clements
(side view)



***Plumatichilos gracilens*, Seal Bay Road, Kangaroo Island, DLJ118677 (part of type collection).**

a. flowering plant; b. flower from front; c. flower from side; d. labellum; e. labellum apical knob from side; f. labellum apical knob from top; g. column and labellum from side; h. column from front; i. stigma; j. pollinium; k. synsepalum; l. petal.
© D.L.Jones, drawn 24 October 1993. (Figure 1.)

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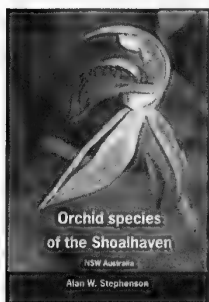
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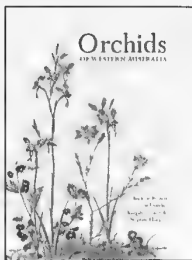
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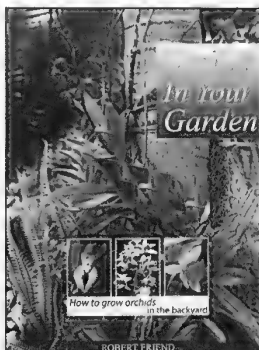
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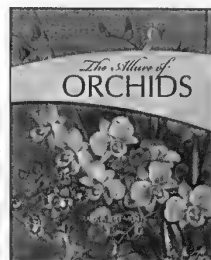
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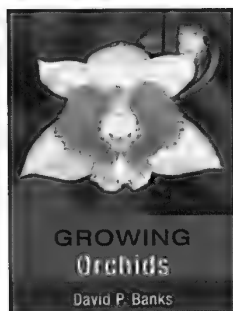
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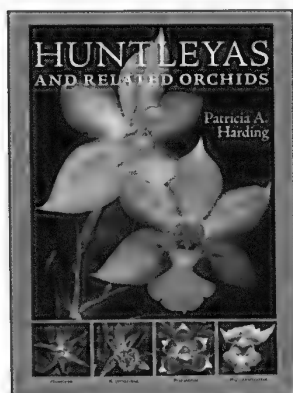
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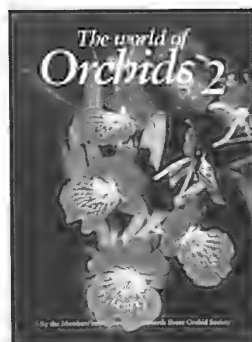
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THE WORLD OF ORCHIDS - 2

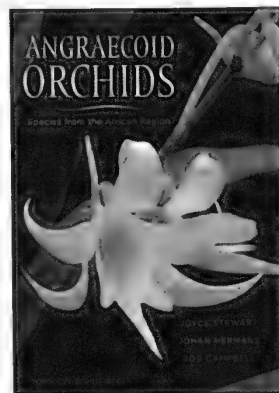
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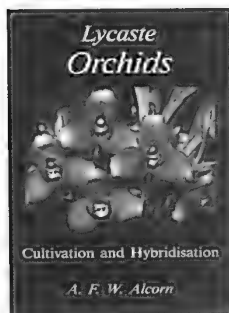
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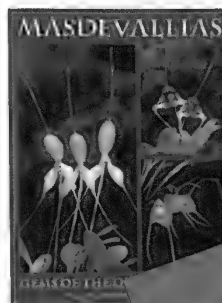
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Validation of Six Orchid Names

by David L. Jones

Introduction

Six orchid names invalidly published in earlier issues of the *Australian Orchid Review* (Jones 2015 a,b) require validation. These names are *Plumatichilos littoralis* D.L.Jones, *Speculantha antennifera* D.L.Jones, *Speculantha clivosa* D.L.Jones, *Speculantha crebra* D.L.Jones, *Speculantha exquisita* D.L.Jones and *Speculantha furva* D.L.Jones.

Background

The names are invalid according to Article 36.2 of the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (McNeill *et al.* 2012) which states "When, on or after 1 January 1953, two or more different names based on the same type are proposed simultaneously for the same taxon by the same author (so-called alternative names), none of them is validly published".

Taxonomy

The names listed above are here validated by full and direct reference to the place of invalid publication and the current paper thus becomes the valid place of publication for these names. Other details including descriptions, distribution, recognition and ecological details are presented in the previous publication.

Plumatichilos littoralis D.L.Jones, *Austral. Orchid Rev.* 80(3): 40-43 (2015).

Speculantha antennifera D.L.Jones, *Austral. Orchid Rev.* 80(4): 41-44 (2015).

Speculantha clivosa D.L.Jones, *Austral. Orchid Rev.* 80(4): 45-47 (2015).

Speculantha crebra D.L.Jones, *Austral. Orchid Rev.* 80(4): 48-50 (2015).

Speculantha exquisita D.L.Jones, *Austral. Orchid Rev.* 80(4): 51-52 (2015).

Speculantha furva D.L.Jones, *Austral. Orchid Rev.* 80(4): 53-55 (2015).

Acknowledgements

I express appreciation to Robert Coveny and Peter Wilson for bringing the invalid names to my attention and special thanks to Brendan Lepschi, Mark Clements and Anna Monro for providing a solution to the problem! Appreciation also to David Banks for his support of modern orchid taxonomy!



Plumatichilos littoralis
(photo: Andrew Locke)

References

- Jones, D.L. (2015a). *Austral. Orchid Rev.* 80(3): 40-43.
- Jones, D.L. (2015b). *Austral. Orchid Rev.* 80(4): 41-55. ■

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Cattleya intermedia
"var. orlata"
(plants and photo: David Banks)

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